

THE BRECKENRIDGE NEWS.

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ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT.

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8 Pages

No. 4

Thursday, Friday and Saturday are Welfare Chautauqua Days

MUCH TO KENTUCKY'S SHAME, 30,000 REGISTER BY MARK.

Some 30,000 young men in Kentucky signed their registration cards on June 5th by mark, being unable to sign their names. There are not confined to any locality but are scattered through every county in the State. They are not colored but mainly white.

Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, President of the Kentucky Illiteracy Commission has sent out a plea to the school teachers of the State to help these young men. In her plea she says in part:

"SHALL KENTUCKY SEND THIRTY THOUSAND ILLITERATES TO FRANCE? God forbid! Why should she send any? Hasn't she an Illiteracy Commission, 11,000 public school teachers and as patriotic people as ever the sun shone on? To the guns, yes, every man of them—even though with their affliction they might well be exempt from military duty, I believe—but to the books first, and then they'll go to guns more content and with less embarrassment and handicap.

Let the lights burn for the soldier on the evening of July 23rd in every rural village and city schoolhouse in the State! Write or wire that you will volunteer and let us provide you with books and plans."

Postmaster Lightfoot Reappointed.

Washington, July 18.—Kentucky postmasters, whose terms of office recently expired, were reappointed to-day by the president, pending approval of the Senate as follows:

A. B. Tilton at Carlisle; Coney Kitchen Lewis, at Grayson; John H. Grimes at Harrodsburg; A. K. Bowles, Jr., at Jenkins; Morgan Kunkendall, at Keokuk; E. F. Thompson, at Livermore; Jordan Walker Crossfield, at Lawrenceburg; C. W. Brown, at Mt. Vernon; D. B. Fields, at Olive Hill; Will G. O'Hara, at Williamstown; Charles E. Lightfoot, at Cloverport; and Sandy P. Cooke, at Smiths Grove.

The following Southern Indiana postmasters were reappointed to-day: James E. Burke, at Jeffersonville; James P. Hawkins, at Sholes; and Oscar H. Cravens, at Bloomington.

Motored Here From Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Loyd and son, Fay Loyd started from their home in Columbus, O., the 15th in a Maxwell touring car, coming to Kentucky by the way of Mammoth Cave.

They arrived in Cloverport Friday afternoon, to spend a few days with Mrs. Loyd's brother, Mr. Joe J. Sawyer and Mrs. Sawyer.

Miss Gency Willis accompanied them here from Louisville.

Porto Ricans May Come to U. S. A.

Washington, July 18.—Plans for bringing 50,000 fobless Porto Ricans to the United States for railroad work are being discussed by officials of the Department of Labor and the Railroad War Board. All roads were asked to-day by the board to report how many of the islanders they could use under prescribed conditions.

The Labor Department requires specifications as to wages, hours and living conditions, free transportation and a pledge that the imported workers will not be used in any sense as strike-breakers.

Sunday School Convention Has Interesting Program.

The Sunday school convention held at Harrod, Ky., on Sunday was a profitable day spent by the large crowd which attended. An interesting program was rendered. Hon. Jno. P. Haswell, Hardinsburg was the speaker for the occasion and delivered a splendid address. An old fashioned basket dinner was served on the ground.

Louisville Stock Market.

Monday Best hogs 210 pounds and up \$15.30; 165 to 210, \$15.15; 120 to 165, \$14.75; pigs \$11.50 and \$12.75; roughs, \$13.75 down.

Young Boy Run Over By Coal Wagon.

Lawrence Gillian, the twelve year old son of Milt Gillian, narrowly escaped death Monday evening when he was run over by a coal wagon.

While the wagon was moving, Lawrence attempted to jump on it, having one hand full of chickens. He lost his balance and fell between the wheels. The driver not knowing that the child was on the wagon, ran over him then backed the wagon, running over him twice across the chest.

Lawrence was terribly bruised but reported better Tuesday morning.

THINKING TROUBLE.

Don't think trouble. It may become a habit. Be brave and utter a cheerful word in place of the complaining tone. Keeping silent in an atmosphere of discord attracts to you peace and serenity instead of pain and sorrow. "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." No greater truth was ever uttered. As soon as a person stops thinking trouble and goes to thinking joy then joy will materialize.

A Bit Thin.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbridge had taken a modern little villa in a suburb of London, and Mr. Newbridge was hanging the pictures. There was a certain photo of his wife which he decided must go up, but which was too small to suspend from the wall by a cord. He thereupon got a substantial nail and hammered it into the wall.

There came a knock at the door. "It's Mr. Newbridge," said his wife, running to the window. "Your hammering's disturbed him."

Mr. Newbridge hastened to apologize. "Oh, I don't mind the noise," replied Mr. Newbridge cheerily. "I only came to ask if I might hang a picture on the other end."—London Answers.

Tricks of the Trade.

"If one knows the few basic secrets it is not difficult to write poetry," confessed Tennyson J. Daft. "Having secured your primal plot, select your rhymes. And it is a curious fact that similarity in the terminal syllables of certain words tends to suggest conceptions that harmonize both in consonance and in sentiment. For example, a friend is seriously indisposed. You wish to cheer the poor invalid with an original poem. His condition provides the motif, and the words 'ill,' 'pill' and 'bill' not only rhyme beautifully, but tell the whole story with admirable and commendable conciseness."—Kausus City Star.

A Post's Custard Bath.

A custom which has now disappeared used to afford much amusement to the guests at the banquet on lord mayor's day. In the household of the lord mayor there existed the offices of jester and city laureate. On the day of the feast a huge quaking custard was made in a dish as large as a bathing machine. It was the duty of the laureate, clad in official garb, to spring from his chair into the depths of the custard, splashing the contents over the table and the nearest guests.

In return for this feat the laureate was allowed to eat as much of the custard as he wished, which was probably very little.—London Tatler.

Ties Itself in a Knot.

How fishes get off the hook is always interesting, for the most talked of fish is the fish that got away. Chapman Grant, who gets fish for the Aquarium, has witnessed the remarkable manner in which morays will disengage themselves from the hook. If held dangling in the air the moray will double on himself, tie the knot and pull his head out backward.

"At this juncture," says Mr. Grant, "it has always been my experience that the hook or line broke, allowing the fish to escape. Mr. Mowbray, however, states that he has seen morays strangle themselves when caught with strong tackle."—New York Sun.

Selfish Motive.

"Dubwaite tells me that he is never happy unless he has a few friends in the house."

"Some men are like Dubwaite."

"Hospitality, you mean?"

"Not particularly. Having friends in the house is the only way they can keep their wives on good behavior."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

CHAUTAUQUA WEEK IN CLOVERPORT

Beginning Thursday Continues Through Saturday. Good Sale of Tickets. Program.

The Community Welfare Chautauqua, which is to be held here Thursday, Friday and Saturday, bids fair to being a success in every way. The sale for season tickets thus far has been good and a large crowd for each performance is anticipated. Below is given the full program for the Chautauqua:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

2:30 P. M. Opening Concert.....Chas. Daugherty and Company
3:15 P. M. Lecture—"The Menace of the Yellow Peril".....Dr. Edward Eccleston.

THURSDAY EVENING

7:30 P. M. Grand Concert.....Chas. Daugherty and Company
8:15 P. M. Lecture—"Luther Burbank, the Plant Wizard"—Illustrated with 100 color slides.....Dr. Edward Eccleston

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

2:30 P. M. Band Concert.....Lanzo's Royal Italian Band
3:15 P. M. Dramatic Readings.....Nanah Rense

FRIDAY EVENING

7:30 P. M. Grand Band Concert.....Lanzo's Royal Italian Band
8:15 P. M. Dramatic Readings.....Nanah Rense

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

2:30 P. M. Hazel Kraft Company.....Varied Concert
3:15 P. M. Lecture—"Indian Trails and Traits; Experiences Among the Indians.".....John Kilham
A public inspection of Indian relics after the lecture

SATURDAY EVENING

7:30 P. M. Lecture—"Impersonations of Famous Indian Chiefs".....John Kilham
8:15 P. M. Closing Concert.....Hazel Kraft Company

Contractors at Work on New Pike.

Smith & Crahan Contractors begun work on the Hardinsburg and Garfield pike last week. In the absence of the engineer they are cleaning out right of way. The beauty about this work is every dollar will be spent with home people and not a dollar will go out of the county.

Four Brothers in the Ranks.

Frank Blake, Hardinsburg volunteered, and was accepted has and joined the First Ky. Regiment. Mr. Blake is one of the four boys all of whom are enlisted in the army of the U. S. A. Miss Lizzie Blake of this city is a sister of the brothers.

Wanted Bids.

Wanted bids for the erection of eight school houses in Breckinridge county, for specifications write me or call at my office; contract will be let at one o'clock P. M. Saturday Aug. 15, 1917.
J. W. Trent Superintendent.

County Sheriff Ill.

Arthur T. Beard, Sheriff of Breckinridge county is confined to his home on account of illness. His condition is not serious and he hopes to be out in a few days.

MATTINGLY

Mr. Lawrence Beavin is on the sick list.

Misses Irene and Lura Brickey and Miss Valeria Frank visited Miss Maud Hambleton last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clint Frank visited Mr. and Mrs. Noble Pate Sunday.

Mr. Lud Moorman and James Brickey were guests of Mr. Moorman's sister Mrs. M. Craig and Mr. Craig, at Vanzant Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Hambleton, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Pate visited Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Moorman Sunday.

Mr. George Newman and children, Harry and Lucille, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Mason and children visited Mr. and Mrs. Walter Newman last Sunday at Mattingly.

Three cheers for the Cloverport girls that went on a hike to Hardinsburg recently.

Rev. D. M. C. Jolly filled his regular appointment at Cave Spring church Sunday.

Miss Valeria Frank and Miss Irene Brickey attended church at Cave Spring Sunday.

LODIBURG

Sam. Addison is on the sick list.

Mr. James Watlington, of Look Out, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Chas. Payne.

Quite a number from here attended

the Fair at Hardinsburg last week.

Mrs. A. M. Hardin was called to the bedside of her mother, Mrs. M. L. Bateman, of Lelapsie, Ind., who is seriously ill.

C. H. Addison and S. W. Shellman were in Irvington last week.

Miss Thelma Dutschke, of Louisville, is visiting her uncle, J. W. Keys.

Mrs. Arthur Ater and children, of Irvington, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bandy.

Mrs. W. B. Keys spent Friday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Parr, of Clifton Mills.

Miss Catherine Shellman, of Holt, was the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Ida Nottingham, last week.

Mrs. S. C. Brown, after spending several days with her father G. R. French of Mystic, has returned to Lodiburg to spend a few days with her friends, after which she will return to her home, in Louisville.

Mrs. Bob Cashman, and brother, Warren Prather, are visiting friends at Brandenburg.

Mrs. Carlton Dutschke, and son of Louisville were the weekend guests of Mrs. Polly Dutschke.

Meador Simmons and family, visited his parents Mr. and Mrs. Tom Simmons Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dugan Severs and son, Grover, of Clarkburg, W. Va., are visiting friends and relatives here.

Mr. B. F. Hardin is very much improved at this writing, his daughter, Miss Annie L. Hardin, who has been with him for several days, returned to her position in St. Louis Mo.

Miss Sweeney, Canning Demonstrator, To Be Here.

Miss Mary Sweeney, of the University of Kentucky, will give a demonstration of the cold packing process of canning, here on Friday morning. The hour will be given out later.

Miss Sweeney comes here under the auspices of the Red Cross Society. She will give only the one lecture, which will be at the Chautauqua tent. All the women are urged to attend the meeting.

Justman-La Heist.

Mrs. L. T. Reid has received the following announcement which will be of interest to the Cloverport people. Mr. La Heist is the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. La Heist of Denver and formerly lived here.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Justman announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Edna Elizabeth Justman, to

Mr. Charles Miller La Heist, Thursday, July, 19th, 1917., Denver, Colo.

Experience is the best teacher. It can even give lessons to the fellow who knows it all.

"The New Man With a Hoe."

It was Markham who wrote "The Man with the Hoe," And pined his lot forlorn; He rated him low as the ox of the field, Held him up for our pity or scorn; But the world's slipped over a cog since then,

It had no end of a row In finding its food so now they're all out And hunting "The Man with the Hoe."

Refrain— They're hunting the man with the hoe They've had no end of a row In finding their bread—they're almost dead,

So they're hunting "The Man with the Hoe" The Statesman and scholar have each had their day;

The emperor, the king and the clown The beauty and wit-all have passed in review, But it is time for them all to step down Give place to the man who was first all along,

Whose brain and brawn are not stow, A hungry world rallies around him and shouts "Hurrah, for "The Man with the Hoe!"

Written for the Breckenridge News by Elizabeth Coomes Sheeram, Hardinsburg, Ky., R. F. D. 1

Handy Literature.

Saunderson found it very hard work selling books. The volumes he had to offer, one of which he had to carry with him as a sample, were very heavy, and nobody seemed to want them. But he was a persistent man, and even the stubborn Mrs. Bowling could not send him away unheard. "We have all the books we can use," she said, "and we really can't afford any more reading matter. Why, I haven't even opened the second volume of that Roman history you sold us last spring. Now, if you were selling one of those adjustable ironing boards—" "I've got just the thing," said Saunderson cheerfully. "There are twelve books in this set, and you can use either one or two or three, and so on up to six, to tilt your board any way you want to. And between whiles when your iron is heating you have good literature to refresh your mind."

A Bonehead.

There are many things dropped in the subway ticket chopper by absent-minded riders besides the little piece of pasteboard which entitles them to a ride. An eccentric looking young man and his particularly eccentric looking wife hurried up to the door of a Broadway theater last night. The man reached into his pocket, handed the doorman some tickets and, assisting his wife before him, turned to receive the stubs. "These are subway tickets," said the doorman. At the rate of two pockets per second the young man searched himself. Then he clapped his hand on his forehead. "Good heavens, Annie," he gasped, "I put the stubs in the subway!" And what Annie said about boneheads was only heard by herself.—New York Cor. Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Nature of Sleep.

Investigation by scientists of the nature of the sleep of persons in normal health shows that it varies according to the daily diet and the different hours at which sleep is begun. Altogether the ideal hour for retiring is 10 o'clock. The sleep of a person going to bed regularly at approximately this time gradually augments in intensity for the space of an hour. It then suddenly becomes very profound, reaching its maximum intensity at about 11:30 o'clock. Within five or six minutes from this time it has been found that the sleep begins to be less deep. In an hour the sleeper is again in the same condition of slumber as at about 11:15. From this time until after 2 o'clock the rest is steady and light. From 2 until 4 it augments, and then it constantly diminishes until it ceases at the customary time of rising.

Stevenson at Noyon.

The Cathedral of Noyon, in France, exercised a great fascination over Robert Louis Stevenson. "I have seldom looked on the east end of a church with more complete sympathy," he wrote. "As it flanges out in three wide terraces and settles down broadly on the earth it looks like the poop of some great old battleship. There is a roll in the ground, and the towers just appear above the pitch of the roof, as though the good ship were bowing lazily over an Atlantic swell. At any moment it might be a hundred feet away from you, mounting the next hill. At any moment a window might open and some admiral thrust forth a cocked hat and make an observation."—London Chronicle.

CALLED HOME.

Harned (Special)—On Friday morning July 20th near 1 o'clock A. M. the death angel visited the home of Ezra H. Tucker and took therefrom the husband and father.

He had been ill only a short time of typhoid fever. He was critically ill from time he took his bed so his death was not unexpected.

Mr. Tucker was a member of the New Salem Cumberland Presbyterian Church and was a faithful and devoted member until his death. He had been one of the elders for years.

He was 63 years of age. He leaves a wife, two sons G. E. Tucker, Mook and A. C. Tucker, New Richmond, O. Two daughters, Mrs. A. M. Ganaway, McCoy and Mrs. Vera Pullen, Mook, a mother, three brothers, three sisters and host of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

His pastor, Rev. C. L. Bruington preached the funeral to a large audience of sorrowing relatives and friends Friday afternoon and he was laid to rest in the churchyard at New Salem to await the resurrection morn.

To the sorrowing family we would say, "Grieve not for your loss is his gain for though you can never see "Uncle Ezra" again here you can meet him "In the Land Beyond" 'ie Blue where there is no parting forever more. He was known by the writer from infancy as one of the kindest of husbands and fathers.

"Father and husband, safe in that vale, Wait for the boatman, watch for the sail, Bearing the loved ones over the tide Into the home land there to abide."

"Looking this way, yes looking this way."

Dear one in Glory is looking this way.

Fair as the morning bright as the day, Dear one in Glory is looking this way."

A Friend M. M. A.

An Experiment of Growing Alfalfa in Poor Soil is Successful.

Simon Smart who lives on a farm near Cloverport was in town Saturday bringing a bunch of alfalfa that was rather unusual.

Mr. Smart experimented with six seed of alfalfa mixed with a little clover and sowed it in a piece of poor soil. It is claimed that alfalfa will not do well except in very rich soil but Mr. Smart has exploded that theory to a certain extent.

The small bunch of alfalfa that was gathered from his experimental crop weighs 6 1/2 lbs. and is four feet high. It is on display at the Breckenridge News office.

Heathens at Home.

A Baptist minister at the close of his sermon announced that in the course of the week he expected to go on a mission to the heathens.

One of the parishoners said afterward: "Why you have never told us one word of this before. It finds us unprepared. What shall we do?"

"Brother," said the minister solemnly "I shall not leave town!"

Green Brothers Loose

Three Fine Mules.

Falls of Rough, Ky. (Special) July 24. Green Brothers lost three fine mules during a storm that struck this place on Tuesday the 17th. A barn where a lot of mules had gone during the storm was struck by lightning and three of the mules were killed. That was the only damage done as the lightning did not even take a plank off the barn where the mules were standing huddled together.

Congratulations to the News.

Mt. Olive, Ill.

July 15, 1917

Dear Sir:

Congratulations on the 42nd anniversary of the News. That's some time to give continuous dope to the natives. Must get some good from it or they would not let it live so long.

Fine wheat crop in this state, especially southern part. Everything points to a wonderful crop year.

Jno. T. Ditto.

Hawkins-Hawkins.

Miss Mabel Hawkins and Mr. Hebrew Hawkins of Tobinsport motored to Canaan last Saturday afternoon and were married.

Miss Hawkins is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Hawkins of this city.

NEW MARCHING SONG FOR OUR ARMY IN FRANCE

"Over the Sea to Germany" Was Composed by Men on the Way Over.

The American troops in France have a new marching song—"Over the Sea to Germany."

The music was composed by Clarence Gridley, a son of the famous Captain Gridley of Manila Bay, and the words were written on the way over by John Erb, commissary clerk on one of the transports. The chorus goes: Goodby, dear old Yankee land. Hello, France! We've sailed across the ocean to make the German dance. They have tried to rule the world with military stuff, But we come from a country that never takes a bluff.

The music is reminiscent of "Tipperary," "A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight" and the "Doxology," but it will do.

It has a great march rhythm and makes a great hit with the French as the regiments march past.

NIAGARA FOR EAST RIVER.

Miniature Cataract to Be Feature of New Aqueduct Celebration.

Beginning on Columbus day and continuing till the evening of Oct. 11 all sorts of spectacular things are going to take place to celebrate the completion of the Catskill aqueduct, the new water system for New York city.

One of the features of the celebration is to be a sort of miniature Niagara in the East river. A high pressure pipe is to be laid across the edge of one of the bridges. Holes are to be punched at intervals in the pipe in such a way that the water can fall directly to the river below. The "cataract" will be illuminated in the evening. River traffic will be suspended temporarily if necessary.

The ceremony of "delivering the water to the city" will take place at the city hall on Columbus day. Mayor Mitchell will preside, and former Mayor McClellan, who broke ground for the aqueduct ten years ago, will be the guest of honor. A fountain designed by MacMonnies and Franklin Hastings, which is the gift of Mrs. Angelina Crane, will be unveiled at the city hall plaza. A cornerstone of another fountain in Central park will be laid.

On the following days there will be parades, dinners, pageants and musical festivals in churches and schools.

PRISONERS PATRIOTIC.

All Except Two in Elmford Jail Eager to Enlist.

Thirty-five out of thirty-seven inmates of military conscription age in the new Westchester (N. Y.) county penitentiary de luxe in Elmford, of which V. Everett Mury, commissioner of correction, is head, have offered to go to war. They prefer the trenches to a life of comparative ease in the world's newest and best luxurious jail.

"They are all eager to enlist," said Warden Calvin Derrick, "except two who have wives and small children. These are the only ones who made any claim for exemption at the registration."

Nearly all the eligibles are serving time for misdemeanors and therefore are not barred from army duty. Mr. Derrick is highly pleased with the patriotic spirit of his charges and concluded, "We have no slackers." So far 120 inmates have received at the penitentiary, which is only partly completed.

No Luck In Horseshoes.

A down and outer stole two horseshoes to change his luck. A policeman saw him, and as he was led to jail he declared his willingness to wear there is no luck in horseshoes.

I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Slacker

I didn't raise my boy to be a slacker, I brought him up to be my pride and joy. If another hand insults us we will smack her.

No other country with our rights can toy. I didn't raise my boy to be a slacker, I taught him true American to be. To fight when light he should, for liberty and good.

I didn't raise my boy to be a slacker, T. A. M. in New York Evening Sun.

OUR RED CROSS TO USE DOGS.

Training School to Be Set Up Near Paris.

American dogs will "do their bit" in the war. A number of them, specially fitted for Red Cross work, are already in France.

The American army sanitary experts have authorized the American Red Cross to establish immediately a dog training school near Paris. The dogs will be trained as French Red Cross dogs are, to find American wounded on the field, particularly over terrain that is broken or wooded. A number of expert American dog handlers are already in France and will begin the work at once with a few of the American dogs already received. More are said to be on the way, and the American training station will likewise receive a number of French dogs.

According to the plan of the Red Cross dog experts, three trained dogs will be attached to each Red Cross ambulance unit.

FOOLISHNESS OF WORRY.

Forcefully Set Forth in the French Soldier's Philosophy.

"Everything might be worse than it is," is the cheerful conclusion of the French soldier, according to Kathleen Burke in "The White Road to Verdun." Here is the way she sums up the philosophy of the man in the ranks: Of two things one is certain—either you're mobilized or you're not mobilized.

If you're not mobilized there's no need to worry; if you're on the front of two things one is certain—either you're behind the lines or you're on the front.

If you're behind the lines there is no need to worry; if you're on the front of two things one is certain—either you're resting in a safe place or you're exposed to danger.

If you're resting in a safe place there is no need to worry; if you're exposed to danger, of two things one is certain—either you're wounded or you're not wounded.

If you're not wounded there is no need to worry; if you are wounded of two things one is certain—either you're wounded seriously or you're wounded slightly.

If you're wounded slightly there is no need to worry; if you're wounded seriously of two things one is certain—either you recover or you die.

If you recover there is no need to worry; if you die you can't worry.

Not bad philosophy, in the trenches or out.

KILLED HIS TWENTY MEN.

An Incident of the War of the Boxer Uprising in China.

"Speaking of barbaric warfare," said an army officer who was in China at the time of the Boxer uprising, "I remember one day when the company with which I was attached in China was in a position to witness the execution of twenty rebels. The men had been caught with our assistance, and the leader of the Chinamen thought that we deserved the privilege of seeing them die."

"Our commander was particularly impressed with the looks of one of the rebels. He was a fine built fellow, about nineteen years old, and his face, even five minutes before he was scheduled to die, was wreathed in smiles. Our leader determined to save the fellow if possible and asked the commander of the executing squad to spare the young rebel."

"I can't spare him," the man replied. "I have been ordered to execute the whole lot of rebels."

"After much persuasion he agreed to allow the man to live. To follow out his orders, however, he summoned a local policeman, placed him in the squad and had him cut off with those of the nineteen rebels. He killed twenty, followed out orders and pleased a visitor. He was well satisfied."—Philadelphia Press.

English Prison Pits.

Prison pits were vaults in which criminals in England were kept at night, chained together. There was one at Bristol which was in use as late as 1815. Down eighteen steps, it was only seventeen feet in diameter by nine feet high, and seventeen men were consigned to it every night. Even more typical was Warwick jail pit, which was occupied at least until 1797. It was an octagonal dungeon twenty-one feet in diameter and almost nineteen feet underground. In the middle was a cesspool, and beside it ran a stream of water which served the prisoners for drinking purposes. To this awful cell forty-two men were consigned every afternoon at 3:45, to remain there until after daylight the following morning.

Reindeer of Alaska.

The Alaska reindeer, which, curiously enough, are wards of the United States department of education, have increased from the small herd brought from Siberia in 1892 until they now number well over 70,000, that, too, in spite of the fact that about 9,000 were killed last year for meat and skins. Two-thirds of the reindeer belong to the natives for whom they are solving the problems of food, clothing and transportation. The rest belong to the missionaries, the Lapp immigrants and the government.

An Isle of France.

The smallest dependency of France is the Ile de la Reunion, situated at the end of Belle Ile. Its population is 238. The people do not speak French, but Celtic. Fishing is the principal industry and all the inhabitants are provided with food at an inn managed by women.

No Shirkers.

"Son, the president of your college writes me that you are not doing much in your studies."

"Don't let that depress you, dad," replied the husky youth. "Just drop a line to our coach and ask him about me."—Exchange.

No Occasion For Alarm.

Briggs—I understand that you have hired our former cook. Griggs—Yes, but don't be alarmed. We intend to discount everything she tells us.

Not Curious.

Doctor—What made that mule kick you? Patient—I may look foolish, but I am not fool enough to go back and ask him.—Toledo Blade.

Coal.

The earliest mention of coal is in the writings of Theophrastus, a Greek philosopher, who lived about 300 B. C.

No harm can befall a good man, whether alive or dead.—Socrates.



HOW TO MAKE AN ICE-LESS REFRIGERATOR FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.

This refrigerator consists of a wooden frame covered with cotton flannel, burlap or heavy duck. It is desirable that the frame be screened, although this is not necessary.

Wicks made of the same material as the covering, resting in a pan of water on top of the cooler, conduct the water over the sides and ends of the pan and allow it to seep down the sides of the box. The evaporation from this moistened covering causes a lower temperature inside. This is the way to build the refrigerator.

Make a screened case three and one-half feet high, with the other dimensions 12 by 15 inches. If a solid top is used, simply place the water pan on this. Otherwise fit the pan closely into opening of the top frame and support it by one inch cleats fastened to the inside of the frame.

Place two movable shelves in the frame twelve to fifteen inches apart. Use a biscuit pan 12 by 14 inches on the top to hold the water and where the refrigerator is to be used indoors have the whole thing standing in a large pan to catch any drip. The pans and case may be painted white, allowed to dry and then enameled.

A covering of white cotton flannel should be made to fit the frame. Have the smooth side out and button the covering on the frame with buggy or automobile curtain hooks and eyes, arranged so that the door may be opened without unfastening these hooks. This can easily be done by putting one row of hooks on the edge of the door near the latch and the other just opposite the opening, with the hem on each side extended far enough to cover the crack at the edge of the door, so as to keep out the warm outside air and retain the cooled air.

This dress or covering will have to be hooked around the top edge also. Two double strips one-half the width of each side should be sewed on the top of each side covering and allowed to extend over about two and one-half or three inches in the pan of water. The bottom of the covering should extend into the lower pan.

Place the refrigerator in a shady place where air will circulate around it freely. If buttons and buttonholes are used on the cotton flannel instead of buggy hooks the cost will be reduced.

ABOUT UMBRELLAS.

How to Cure Them of "Slipping the Cog" Habit.

Even quite a new umbrella or parasol has been known to develop the trick of "slipping the cog" and half closing itself at most inappropriate seasons. The trouble in such case is with the little bit of metal which springs out from the stick for the purpose of holding the top part securely and tightly open. But exactly in what that trouble consists very few sufferers make the effort to investigate. Yet it is generally a very simple matter both to discover and to remedy. There need be no recourse to the umbrella mender if the household tool chest contains a slender, three sided "rattail" file, as every tool chest should.

The slipping is almost invariably caused by the angle at which the top of the above mentioned "spring piece" meets the stick. If it falls to slant inward and downward a trifle it is inevitable that the little tubular section to which the ribs are attached and which should be held securely by the spring piece will easily press it back into the slot in the stick and slide shutward from the pressure of the ribs. This seems much detailed, but numberless users of umbrellas never do discover the cause of their discomfort and merely manage by holding the article open with a hand far up the stick. With the three sided file the top edge of the spring piece can be slanted so that it meets the stick at an acute angle, and therefore the tubular bit will not be able to dislodge itself. Once and for all it is cured.

Blessed Immunity.

Ethel surprised her mother by her interest in a statue of the Venus of Milo.

"Oh, I wish I was that lady!" she exclaimed.

"Why, dear?" her mother asked.

"Cause then people wouldn't always be saying to me, 'Don't bite your nails, dear.'"—New York Times.



VOTE FOR D. M. DUNCAN FOR STATE SENATOR

Tenth Senatorial District

Breckinridge, Hancock and Meade Counties

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY AUGUST 4, 1917

Support of the Voters of Meade, Hancock and Breckinridge Counties Earnestly Solicited

Be Sure of the Number Before Calling

The telephone directory is issued at frequent intervals for the information and benefit of the telephone-using public.

Every effort is made to keep this list accurate and up-to-date. It is expected that telephone-users will consult it before making calls. A call for an incorrect number causes delay and possible annoyance to a third party.

Avoid inconvenience to all concerned by looking up telephone numbers in the directory before calling.

When you Telephone—Smile

CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY Incorporated

CHAS. HAMBY, Manager, Cloverport, Ky.

Teachers Institute.

The Breckinridge County Teachers Institute will convene at the county seat on Monday August 6, 1917 and remain in session five full days. Dr. Charles Evans, of Oklahoma, Instructor. All teachers holding a certificate in the county and all parties contemplating taking the teachers examination during the school year will be required, by law, to attend the full session of this Institute. Trustees will please notify all teachers in their respective districts, as is required by law. J. W. Trent, Superintendent.

How to Manicure the Canary Every Few Months.

As a canary grows old it will be noticed that its claws get long and catch on the perches and wires as it hops about the cage. In a state of nature the activity of the bird as it moves about on the ground or among twigs and limbs keeps the claws properly worn down. Confined in a cage the bird's claws become entirely too long. It is necessary, therefore, to trim them with a pair of sharp scissors every few months. It is important to watch the condition of the claws carefully, as by catching they may cause a broken leg. In such case a slender blood vessel extends well down toward the tip. This may be seen on close examination through the transparent sheath of the claw. In trimming cut well beyond this canal and take special care not to break the leg while handling the bird.

In cage birds the horny covering of the bill as well as the claws sometimes becomes distorted through growth without sufficient wear. The tips of the mandibles may be pared down with a sharp knife, but care must be taken not to cut deep enough to reach the quick.

Subscribe For The News

Notice in Bankruptcy.

In the District Court of the United States For the Western District of Kentucky.

In the matter of Lon Dunn Bankrupt In Bankruptcy

To the creditors of Lon Dunn, of Cloverport, in the County of Breckinridge and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of June A. D. 1917, the said Dunn was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the law office of W. S. Ball in Hardinsburg Kentucky, on the 28th day of July A. D. 1917, at 9:30 A. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the Bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Petition filed June 23rd 1917.

J. A. Dean,

Referee in Bankruptcy

Owensboro, Ky., July 11, 1917.

STEPHENSPO

Mrs. M. F. Wedding, Cannelton, Ind., was the week end guest of Mrs. Eugene Conner.

Miss Avis Hyde, Hardin Grove, Ind., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Gilbert.

Mrs. Anna Dieckman, Sample was the guest of relatives here Thursday.

Miss Alene Cohen, Louisville is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. W. J. Schopp and Mr. Schopp.

Mrs. Lelia McCubbins and daughter, Ruth, Hardinsburg are guests of Mrs. M. A. McCubbins.

Miss Eva Basham is the guest of friends in Cloverport this week.

Miss Laura Bosley, Chenault is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. I. Stephenson.

O. W. Dowell was the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dowell, Union Star last week.

Mrs. A. B. Crawford and daughter Mrs. H. S. English returned from Canada where they visited relatives.

W. J. Schopp was in Louisville Sunday.

Dr. R. I. Stephenson, Hardinsburg, spent Sunday here with his family.

Mrs. Guy Smith and Miss Anna Nam still, Louisville and Mrs. Virgil Smith Garfield were guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Smith Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. Naunie Sills after a month's visit with her sisters, Mesdames Robinson and Napper, returned to Dunkirk, N. Y.

A series of revival meetings began here Sunday at the Baptist church. The Rev. J. W. Heagle, Georgetown is assisting the pastor, Rev. Walker and will do the preaching.

Misses Grace Wright and Corinne Keup left Sunday for Louisville where they will enter Spencerian Business College.

Congratulations are being received by Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Crawford, Akron, O. on the birth of a son.

J. H. Lay, New Albany, Ind., motored here Sunday to be the guest of his mother, Mrs. Olivia Lay for several weeks.

Mrs. Jess Miller and daughter, Sample attended church here Sunday and were guests of Mrs. S. A. Bennett.

When baby suffers with eczema or some itching skin trouble, use Doan's Ointment. A little of it goes a long way and it is safe for children. 60c box at all stores.

NAMES OF DRAFTED MEN OF CLOVERPORT AND HARDINSBURG

1462 Registered in Breckinridge County. 10500 Numbers were Drawn. 119 is the Apportionment for This County to Supply Its Quota for the New Army.

The first of the 250 numbers drawn that apply to Cloverport and Hardinsburg are as follows:

Order Drawn	Serial No.	Name	Address
6	1475	Walter Weisenburg	Cloverport
8	1117	Warren Quiggins	Hardinsburg
13	509	Sherman Gibson	Cloverport
16	945	Zeno Miller	Hardinsburg
17	596	Felix C. Heston (Col.)	"
18	1207	John M. Skillman	"
28	373	Kirby L. Dowell	"
29	1566	Nat Rheliman	"
31	486	Benjamin T. Field	Cloverport
37	437	Bishop M. Dowell	Hardinsburg
40	43	Joseph D. Alexander	"
41	1264	Jonas Sills	"
43	924	Lon Mattingly	"
44	420	Isaac Dowell	"
46	1178	Donard J. Smith	Cloverport
48	433	Percy Douglass	Hardinsburg
49	320	Wm. L. Tate	Cloverport
51	1045	Hiram O. Phelps	Hardinsburg
53	1331	Mike L. Tucker	Cloverport
62	652	Ona Hoover	Hardinsburg
63	927	Geo. L. Mattingly (Col.)	"
65	601	Herbert Hook	Hardinsburg
70	606	Leo B. Haffey	Cloverport
74	1020	Chas. Osborn	Hardinsburg
77	1441	Ira D. Wathen	Cloverport
79	602	Herbert Hall	Hardinsburg
83	1456	Wm. Wave	Cloverport
81	75	Wm. B. Bennett	"
94	332	J. F. Carter	"
96	542	Oscar F. Galloway	Hardinsburg
107	982	G. Rufus McCoy	Cloverport
108	726	Cleve Jarvis	Hardinsburg
128	882	Wm. C. Mattingly	"
134	56	Arthur T. Beard	"
142	1132	Lonzo Roberts	"
144	1054	Hayden N. Pate	"
154	1314	Clarence T. Tindle	Cloverport
159	1358	Robt. L. Vaughn	"
160	923	Benjamin F. Macy	Hardinsburg
170	1217	Barney F. Squires	Cloverport
173	704	Joseph P. Jarboe	"
174	72	Joseph M. Burke	"
182	900	Mart Mattingly	Hardinsburg
184	363	Burn DeJarnette	"
187	6	John T. Adams	Cloverport
188	327	Ezra B. Carville	Hardinsburg
190	664	Johnnie Hendrick	"
191	1448	Thomas J. Whitfield	"
202	51	John E. Braxton (Col.)	"
203	717	Oliver Johnson	"
204	1057	Marion O. Pate	Cloverport
205	1256	Jessie Beard Stinnett	Hardinsburg
212	608	Lon Holt	Cloverport
216	392	Harrison Douglas (Col.)	Hardinsburg
217	889	Bernard E. Morrison	Cloverport
218	383	Wm. D. DeHaven (Col.)	Hardinsburg
225	944	Henry J. Mattingly	"
228	989	Joseph E. Mattingly	"
230	906	Alva Matthew	"
238	736	Ernest Kinslow	"
239	707	Wm. Jones	Cloverport
244	358	Oscar F. Dawson	"
246	320	Russel Compton	Hardinsburg
247	950	Walter McCrary	Cloverport
248	926	Arthur L. Miller	Hardinsburg

The Breckinridge News is indebted to Mr. A. L. Warren, manager for B. F. Beard & Co., for a copy of the above list and to Miss Eliza Miller, stenographer for The Bank of Hardinsburg & Trust Co., for type writing it. We hope to be able to publish the balance of the list next week.

GARFIELD.

Mr. Guy Smith and Miss Anna Ninstead, motored here from Louisville Wednesday to visit relatives here and at Stephensport.

Miss Katie Ross was the guest of Mrs. "Cap" Garner, Hardinsburg last week.

Mrs. Eris Legrand was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Huston Legrand Friday.

Mrs. Shellie Oliver was in Irvington Tuesday.

Miss Emma Meador, Custer was here Tuesday enroute to Louisville to visit her sister Miss Ester Meadow who has position there.

Miss Alberta Harned and brother John, Custer were here Friday shopping.

Thomas Gregory visited his mother at Hardinsburg last week.

Herschel Macy, Fort Worth Texas, came last week to visit relatives for a short time.

Miss Jackie Lyon, Custer visited her sister Mrs. Ova Gray last week.

Tom Monarch, Linnie Walls, Eloise Hook and Louise Taylor, all of Hardinsburg were here Friday enroute to Custer to meet Bertha Pile, who accompanied them home.

Sam Glasscock visited his mother last week.

Mrs. Andrew Gier, Louisville is visiting her sister, Mrs. Sarah Whitworth.

Administrators Notice.

Any one having claims against the estate of Burrell Beard, deceased will present same properly proven to the undersigned for payment on or before Sept. 1, 1917.

Taylor Beard Admr.

Constipation causes headache, indigestion, dizziness, drowsiness. For a mild opening medicine, use Doan's Regulents. 30c a box at all stores.

MOOK

Farmers in this community are feeling fine this week on account of the nice rains.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Tucker, Illinois are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Barney Tucker this week.

Miss May Hines was the guest of Miss Nettie Aldridge Thursday. Several from here attended the fair at Hardinsburg last week.

Rev. and Mrs. Kellogg Smith, Klageswood were guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Tucker Wednesday.

Lee Lampton, Illinois visited Mr. and Mrs. Bill Clark last week.

Mr. Ray Hines and Miss Nettie Aldridge attended the meeting at Coyle Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Irvin who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Eliza Irvin returned to their home in Illinois Saturday.

Mrs. Lena Gannaway and children were guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Tucker Tuesday.

Miss Mabel Irvin who has been very ill with typhoid fever is improving.

Mrs. Roxie Arms visited Mr. and Mrs. Riley Tucker last week.

Miss Maud Smith spent the week end with her sister Mrs. Minnie Galloway.

Mrs. Cora Pile and children visited Mr. and Mrs. Riley Tucker last week.

J. D. Aldridge went to Harned on business Saturday.

Taft's Son Private in Artillery.

Washington, May 14.—Charles P. Taft, the nineteen-year-old son of William H. Taft, has enlisted as a private in the artillery. Taft is under legal age and it was necessary for him to obtain consent of his parents.

Four Volunteer Engineer Regiments. Washington, May 14.—Four of the nine volunteer regiments of army engineers being organized for duty in France have enlisted a total of 1,066 men. Figures for the others are not available.

SCORES ATTEST TANLAC MERIT

Kentuckians Place Stamp of Approval on Tanlac.

HAS ENVIABLE REPUTATION

When a medicine is vouchered for by hundreds in a state like Kentucky there can be no doubt as to its merits. Kentuckians are not easily led to make public statements about anything. They are inclined to test a remedy thoroughly before placing their O. K. on it.

Therefore Tanlac's originators are proud to point to the hundreds of testimonials given voluntarily by people of the Blue Grass State. Here are a few of the statements:

EDWARDS—Mrs. Belle Phillips: "I suffered from nervousness and loss of appetite. Needed something to build me up. Tanlac brought back my appetite and gave me rest at night."

OLATON—Mrs. Belle Daniel: "Was troubled with my stomach for several years and was all run down. I have used three bottles of Tanlac and am now feeling much better. My appetite has come back and I have already gained 15 pounds."

CLEATON—Mrs. Sue Bobbitt: "I suffered from rheumatic pains, sick stomach, headaches and nervousness, but since taking Tanlac my health in general has improved. I think it is a fine medicine."

CARLISLE—Mrs. Millie D. Laughlin: "I was weak, nervous and restless before I started taking Tanlac, but now I have my strength back and am able to do my own housework again."

MALT—Mrs. Mary L. Howell: "Headaches, backaches and nervousness, caused by disordered stomach and kidneys, undermined me until I was completely run down. Tanlac, however, has me on the road back to health and I expect to be all right in a short time."

PENICK—W. G. Mays: "Food soured on my stomach and I suffered from heartburn. I was weak and didn't seem to have any ambition. Tanlac has toned up my stomach and strengthened me all around."

Tanlac has built up thousands of people in this state. If you are run down in health get it today, as it will do the same for you.

Can be bought here at Wedding's Drug Store and at Kincheol's Pharmacy, Hardinsburg, Ky.

Reading the "News" is Equal to a Visit to Kentucky.

Sedalia, Mo. July-17-17
Mr. John D. Babbage,
Cloverport, Ky.

Dear Sir—Please change the address of our paper from Bevia, Mo., to 516 E. 4th St. Sedalia, Mo. Missouri is a grand State to live in but we enjoy very much taking a weekly visit back to Kentucky through the columns of the "News." Wishing you and the "News" success, I remain, very respectfully Yours,
Oliver O. Lewis
516 E. 4th St. Sedalia, Mo.

HARNED

Mrs. Nat Tucker and daughters Misses Lella and Bernice were guests of relatives here and attended the Fair.

Mrs. Cinda Crume and Mrs. Lum Enkridge are on the sick list.

Miss Kathleen Tucker, McCoy is the guest of relatives here.

Miss Ida Kennedy who has been visiting relatives in St. Louis, Chicago and other points for the past few months returned home last week.

Mrs. G. P. Macy visited her mother Mrs. Sallie Norton at West View last week.

Several from here attended the Fair last week.

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Tucker and Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Tucker attended the funeral and burial of their brother and uncle E. H. Tucker at New Salem last Friday.

Miss Ellen Milagus was the dinner guest of Mrs. S. M. Crume last Saturday.

Miss Neva Milner has returned home.

Misses Merna and Reba Tucker were guests of Misses Katie and Olive Tucker last Friday.

Farmers are rejoicing over the nice rains. Crops and gardens are looking fine. Wheat is being thrashed in this neighborhood and is turning out better than expected.

The Leitchfield Presbytery will convene at Ephesus on Tuesday August 7 at 2:30 P. M. Two services during the day and one each evening. Everybody invited.

Reason of the Dog Watch.

The "dog watch" on board ship is two half hour watches between 4 and 6 and 6 and 8 in the evening of the maritime day. The day is thus divided into seven watches instead of six, as the latter number would give the more arduous time of duty continuously to one section of the crew. By the device of the dog watch the duty is divided equally in the course of every two days.

RICE FIELDS OF JAPAN.

Mostly Tiny Gardens, but They Feed 50,000,000 People.

Almost one half of the land capable of cultivation in Japan is planted in rice. Handicraft gardens would perhaps best describe the little rice fields, many of which are no larger than a tennis court, are equally flat and are surrounded by rims of earth to hold the water when the fields are flooded. The average rice field in Japan is about one acre and a half in size; but, large or small, each field must be leveled, and each must have its rim or dike. Then there must be a system of canals to bring water to the fields and another system of ditches to take it away when it is no longer needed.

If the land were fairly level the preparation of the ground, which is all done by hand, would not be so hard nor would it require such vast amounts of human labor, but Japan is a mountainous country. Terraces must be cut from the steep hillsides and so leveled that they will hold the water at a uniform depth over the small fields.

It is said that there are 12,000 square miles of rice land in Japan, the greater part of which has been prepared with an almost infinite amount of labor. That area of land cultivated in rice virtually feeds a nation of 50,000,000 people.

The little fields are usually permanent, and frequently a farmer owns three or four scattered fields. That further increases the work of caring for his crops. In recent years, however, the government has tried to consolidate the holdings of farmers by a process of land exchange.—Youth's Companion.

SASH WINDOWS.

Probably a Dutch Invention of the Seventeenth Century.

The history of sash windows is somewhat obscure, but the probability is that they were a Dutch invention and that they were introduced into England soon after the revolution of 1688. The derivation of the word "sash" in this sense is the Dutch "sas," a sluice—old English "sasse." In Queen Anne's reign they were yet so comparatively uncommon as to be mentioned as a special feature of houses that were advertised as "to let." In the Tatler, for instance, May 27-30, 1710, there is this advertisement:

"To be let, in Devonshire Square, near Bishopsgate, a very good Brick House of 3 Rooms of a Floor, and a good Hall, with very good light and dark Closets, the whole House being well wainscoted and sash'd with 30 Sash Lights."

From England they passed into France, where the first to put them up was Marshal de Lorge at his new house at Montmartre. Speaking of this, Lister in 1639 writes in his "Journey to Paris": "We had the good fortune here to find the marshal himself. He showed us his great sash windows, how easily they might be lifted up and down and stood at any height, which contrivance, he said, he had out of England."—London Standard.

Trapping Turtles.

In the old days in the south the negro fishermen used to have an ingenious and simple way of trapping fresh water turtles. Any boy today can use the same method with the same effect. Turtles have favorite sunning logs. Beside one of the logs sink a water tight box two feet long and a foot and a half wide. The open top of the box should stand about an inch above the water. Nail the box securely against the log in such a position that it will catch the turtles that fall from the log. After the trap has been set leave the pond or lake for a time. On returning approach the log quietly from the side opposite the box. If there are any turtles on the log, frighten them suddenly. They will plch off hurriedly into the box.—Youth's Companion.

A Queen Who Resigned.

One queen who got tired of ruling over her nation and resigned was Queen Christina, daughter of the great Gustavus Adolphus II. of Sweden, whom she succeeded in 1632. Growing tired of reigning at the age of twenty-eight, she passed the crown over to her cousin, Charles Gustavus, and went to Rome, which city she is said to have entered in the costume of an amazon. Later she tried to regain her throne, but failed. She died at Rome in 1689.

Witty Willie.

One evening a panhandler sidled up to William Collier as the player was walking around to the theater and addressed him thus:

"Sir, I began life poor and in hard luck. I"—

"Don't say anything more, my man," interrupted Collier as he slipped the man a quarter. "It's worth money to learn how well you have held your own."


Willow Trees.

Willows are mentioned in the Biblical books of Leviticus xvii, Job xi, Isaiah xiv, Psalm cxxxvii. The tree upon which the captive Israelites hung their harps was the Salix babylonica. This tree is abundant on the banks of the Euphrates.


In Doubt.

"Were you ever up before me?" asked a magistrate.
"Shure, I don't know, yer anner. What time does your anner get up?"—London Answers.

Poverty consists in feeling poor.—Ralph Waldo Emerson



THRIFT



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8:35 a. m., 5:05 p. m., 9:48 p. m.

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THE BRECKENRIDGE NEWS

JOHN D. BABBAGE, Editor and Publisher

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

CLOVERPORT, KY., WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1917

EIGHT PAGES.

Subscription price \$1.50 a year; 50c for 4 months; 75c for 6 months.
Business Locals 10c per line and 5c for each additional insertion.
Cards of Thanks over 5 lines charged for at the rate of 10c per line.
Obituaries charged for at the rate of 5c per line, money in advance.
Examine the label on your paper. If it is not correct please notify us.

OUR CHAUTAUQUA

"A little fun now and now and then
is good for the wisest of men."

So thank goodness our town is blessed with some wise heads, who displayed their wisdom in bringing to us this particular amount of little fun that is essential, in the way of a Chautauqua which will be here this week. That Cloverporters will welcome the Chautauqua is certain for we are all wise and to be sure we like a little fun now and then.

The Chautauqua promises to furnish a program that will be both entertaining and instructive, a rare but most excellent combination, therefore folks are peculiarly interested and every one is going—including the babies. Perhaps our business men will become so interested that they too will deem it wisdom to close their stores for at least one afternoon and give their employees a vacation. Business men in other towns close during Chautauqua hours, maybe we can do likewise.

And if the Chautauqua is a success we will have another one next year—we hope. To make it a genuine success we will all have to pick up our bonnets, join in the procession and GO.

The women of Irvington cannot be accused of being slackers in doing their patriotic duty, for they are enthusiastically engaged in helping to furnish supplies for the First Ky. Regiment and recently they organized a branch of the Red Cross Society. The enthusiasm that these women have and the work that they are accomplishing will be an incentive to other women who have probably not had their patriotic spirit aroused to the fullest.

To have the women interested and for them to seriously take hold of their part in this great world war, gives strength and courage to those who are at the front and to the ones to go—in other words the women will be the "power behind the throne."

We are informed that the food supply for the Central Empires will last until about January and after that food stuffs in Austria Poland and Rumania will be exceedingly low and it is thought Germany will have to supply them. The Germans have been the most overfed people in the world so they can well do without their normal amount and then not starve.

Five hundred coal men met with the government officials in Washington last week and agreed to furnish the government with five million tons of coal and maybe more. It will be a good plan for us to fill our coal houses this summer before Uncle Sam begins to demand his share.

It has been discovered by the Japanese that Germany was behind the Chinese revolt. Gen. Chang-Hsuan, who attempted to reestablish the monarchy, had the financial backing of German agents. The Germans were to have been favorably treated had the monarchy been restored.

Germany is short on household linens. The hotels are prohibited changing bed linens more often than once a week for guests. Should America come to this, there would be some sanitary folks who will prefer sitting up all night.

Every woman in town is interested in doing their bit for the conservation of food. An easy process for canning will be demonstrated at the Chautauqua, Friday morning, for the benefit of the women.

We have never had any more young men here than the law allows and now it looks like Uncle Sam is going to take away the few that we have.

The Cloverport Chapter of the Red Cross continues to grow. The secretary reported one hundred and ten members at the last meeting.

Judge Dowell says that labor is so hard to get that it is impossible to make much headway with the good roads work over the county.

The British Cabinet has been reorganized. Winston S. Churchill was appointed Minister of Munitions.

Half million cases of canned peas have been ordered to supply Uncle Sam's "Sammies" for one year.

Why not have a street cleaning in our town before the Chautauqua visitors arrive?

"Hard work is good and wholesome past all doubt;
But tain't so if the mind gets tuckered out."

Do your bit and learn to knit.

IRVINGTON

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Brown, of Chicago, visited Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Kirtley last week.

Misses Eula Neufus and Margaret Cowley were in Louisville Tuesday.

Mrs. Rufus McCoy and baby, of Cloverport, have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Sippel.

Misses Evelyn and Nell Bramlette will leave this week for Little Bend. They will visit their aunt, Miss Min-

nie Fullenwider.

E. F. Alexander and son, Thomas, motored to Louisville Thursday.

Members of the Eight-Week Club made \$7.75 by selling home made ices to passengers on the evening train Saturday. This contribution, with others, will be donated for supplies for the 1st Kentucky Regiment. The ones engaged were Misses Ruby Hook, Eliza Piggott, Mabel Adkins, Virginia Head, Mabel Wroe, Mildred Chitwood, Nell and Evelyn Bramlette.

Mrs. Adele Conniff and son, William Conniff, spent Saturday in Louisville.

L. E. Henderson, of Louisville, spent last week with his sister, Mrs. Nora Board.

Rev. and Mrs. T. J. Wade left Wednesday for Lexington and Russell Springs.

Mrs. Forrest Beauchamp and children, of Louisville, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Krebs.

Mrs. L. B. McGlothlin, of Henderson is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. N. McGlothlin.

C. W. Hawes and family left Wednesday for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Harold Frank, of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Younger and Miss Eudora Younger, of Louisville, visited Mrs. R. B. McGlothlin last week.

Miss Mattie Grace Howe, of Lewisport, spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Brite.

Miss Ruth Marshall is visiting relatives at White Mills.

James Owen Cunningham, of Ft. Worth, Tex., was in town last week shaking hands with old friends.

Mrs. James Bolin and daughter, Reba, have returned from Fordsville.

M. P. Payne spent last week in Chicago.

Mrs. J. T. Johnson went to Louisville, Tuesday, to meet Mrs. A. B. Suter, of Worthville. Mrs. Suter is in charge of the hardware and grocery store owned by her father and brother, T. N. McGlothlin and Clarence McGlothlin. The latter having accepted a position with Stratton and Terstegge.

Miss Clara Hardin, of Cloverport, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Blythe.

Mrs. Hallie Admire, of Louisville, and Miss Ossie Payne, of Webster, visited Mrs. A. T. Adkins last week.

Mrs. Cassie Bush and sons have moved to Louisville.

G. O. Bailey is visiting relatives in Virginia.

Miss Susie Thomas Payne is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Heston, at Hardinsburg.

Frank McGuffin, of St. Louis, will arrive next week for a visit with his sister, Mrs. Haynes Trent.

The community "get together" meeting will meet on the lawn of Mrs. J. M. Herndon, Friday evening.

Sergeant W. M. Conniff, who is located at Chicamauga Park, is spending ten days with his mother, Mrs. Adele Conniff. Mr. Conniff is very striking in his khaki uniform, having a fine physique. He is wearing an honor badge, bearing the distinction of being an expert rifleman.

Mrs. R. E. Reeves and daughters left Saturday for Laverne, Tenn., where they will join Rev. Reeves for a month's visit with relatives.

Dr. L. B. Moremen has received his commission as Lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps. He is expecting to be called at any time. Irvington citizens loathe to give up such a valuable citizen and efficient doctor, but "Uncle Sammy wants just that kind of a man."

A patriotic song fete will be held on Friday evening on Mrs. J. M. Herndon's lawn. The entire community is expected to take part in this coming together. Other features besides the old songs will be a presentation of Red Cross work and a dramatization of historic scenes. Lemonade will be sold. Come and bring every talent you possess.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Schindler have returned to Frankfort after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Schindler.

Members of the Eight Week Club enjoyed an all day outing at Dent's bridge, Saturday. The bunch wore their bloomers and middles. Frank Schoff-stall and Hayden Bramlette chaperoned the bunch. A jolly time reported.

A canning demonstration will be given at the Methodist church, Saturday at 2:30 o'clock, by Miss Mary E. Sweeney, of the University of Kentucky. The whole community is urged to have a part.

Mrs. A. T. Adkins and Nell Adkins were in Louisville Saturday.

Remember the ice cream supper, to be given by the ladies of the Eastern Star, of Irvington, next Saturday, at 6:30 p. m. Don't miss it.

Dickens' Tidiness.

Authors, as a rule, are not famed for tidiness, but Dickens was an exception. "There never existed, I think, in all the world a more thoroughly tidy or methodical creature than was my father," wrote his daughter Maudie. "He was tidy in every way—in his work, in keeping his writing table drawers, in his large correspondence—in fact, in his whole life."

But he could be a fidget also, for example, in regard to the furniture in a room in a hotel. He might be staying only a single night, but if it did not please him he would rearrange it all, always turning the bed north and south to meet his views of the electrical currents of the earth.

The condor is the only bird which keeps its offspring in the nest for a year. The young cannot fly for twelve months after being hatched.

HOW TO SAVE YOUR SHOES BY PROPER

TREATMENT.—Shoes should be oiled or greased whenever the leather begins to get hard or dry. They should be brushed thoroughly and all the dirt and mud that remain washed off with warm water and the shoes wiped with a dry cloth. While the shoes are still wet apply oil or grease with a swab of wool or flannel. It is best to have the oil or grease about as warm as hand can bear, and it should be rubbed well into the leather, preferably with the palm. If necessary the oil can be applied to dry leather, but it penetrates better when the latter is wet. After treatment the shoes should be left to dry in a place that is warm, not hot. Castor oil is recommended for shoes that are to be polished. For plainer footwear nentsfoot, fish oil or oleine may be substituted. If it is desired to make the shoes and boots waterproof, beef tallow may be added to any of these substances at the rate of half a pound of tallow to a pint of oil. The edge of the sole and the welt should be greased thoroughly. Too much grease cannot be applied to these parts. A simple method of making the soles more durable, pliable and water resistant is to swab them occasionally with linseed oil. Many of the common shoe polishes are harmful to leather. All those which contain sulphuric, hydrochloric or oxalic acid, turpentine, benzine or other volatile solvents have a tendency to harden the leather and make it more liable to crack.

SAVING NEEDLESS STEPS.

How the Housewife Can Economize Her Energies.

That the housewife may overcome that feeling often complained of, that she has wasted steps, is predicted by University of Wisconsin girls, who have tried out the pedometer while doing housework in the practice cottage of the university home economics department.

"It tells how far the housekeeper walks every day," said Miss Edith Benben, member of the department, "but that isn't all. It brings simplified housekeeping, because when a woman knows how many steps she takes she studies out the simplest and most efficient way of doing every household task."

"Every girl," she declares, "has worn the pedometer during the week that she kept house at the practice cottage. Here are the results:

"Before planning, one mile; after planning, one-fourth mile.

"To save steps between the kitchen and dining room a tea wagon was used. This inexpensive device is a trap upon wheels. All the food and dishes are carried upon it during preparation and serving of a meal.

"Without a tea wagon the housewife travels two miles, with a tea wagon only one-quarter of a mile.

"The making of the bed has become a standardized task to those Wisconsin girls, in which every step is counted. All covers are arranged at the back of the bed first. Then the housekeeper steps to the front side and completes the process. There is no running from one side to the other to arrange every cover. And standardization of bed-making pays even if there is just one bed to be made. The experiments proved this:

"Before standardization, 1.32 mile; after standardization, only 1.64 mile.

"Perhaps no one thing will help more in making it impossible for steps to be wasted than a small kitchen. If the table, sink, stove and cupboards are arranged near one another the total number of steps in one day will be much smaller than in a large kitchen."

How to Take Dents Out of Furniture.

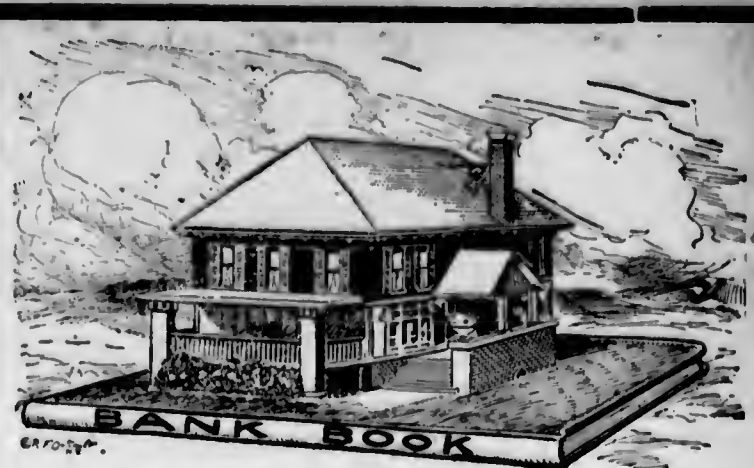
The Scientific American tells how to remove the marks from furniture that has been badly dented or scratched. First of all fold a piece of blotting paper about four times. Saturate with water and allow the superfluous water to drip off. Heat a flatiron to about the warmth required for laundry work. Place the damp blotting paper over the dent and press firmly with the iron. As soon as the paper dries examine the mark and you will no doubt find that the cavity has filled to a surprising degree. If the dent is very deep a second and even a third application might be tried. Sooner or later even serious depression may be drawn up in a surprising manner, and after repolishing every mark will disappear.

Why We Have a Weather Bureau.

"Fair and colder" is not the only prediction that the United States weather bureau makes. The "why" of its existence is founded upon the collection of many statistics for farmers and the issuance of warnings when the weather promises to be dangerous on land and sea. Every year the much abused weather man foretells cyclones, floods and severely cold or hot weather. His predictions are particularly helpful to mariners.

How to Make Apple Pie.

When making apple pies first put in your sugar and a spoonful of sifted flour, mix them well, then fill in your apple, and you will have no trouble from their running out in the oven. Do not grease your pie plates. If the plates are perfectly dry when used the crusts will never stick to the plate.



BANK YOUR MONEY AND HAVE A HOME OF YOUR OWN. IT PAYS!

WHEN YOU HAVE SAVED ENOUGH MONEY TO BUY THE PROPERTY—(CHEAPER FOR CASH)—YOU CAN BORROW ON YOUR PROPERTY TO BUILD YOUR HOUSE. BUT YOU CAN'T DO A THING RIGHT UNTIL YOU START PUTTING MONEY IN THE BANK. IT GROWS IN THE BANK; IT IS SAFE IN THE BANK. THE BANKER'S ADVICE IS FREE, AND THE BANK ALWAYS ACCOMMODATES ITS PATRONS.

COME TO OUR BANK

THE BANK OF HARDINSBURG & TRUST CO.

HARDINSBURG, KY.

Total Assets Over \$850,000.00

We Offer You Strength, Courtesy, Good Business Methods

Service

This bank offers and endeavors to maintain the following qualities of service:

ABSOLUTE SECURITY of all funds in its custody.
COMPLETENESS OF EQUIPMENT.
EFFICIENCY AND COURTESY on the part of its officers and employees.

Your account is solicited, whether large or small.

FIRST STATE BANK : : Irvington, Ky.

W. J. PIGGOTT, President

J. C. PAYNE, Cashier

J. M. HERNDON, Vice-President

J. D. LYDDAN, Ass't. Cashier

Why Don't You Buy Your Boy or Girl

A SHETLAND PONY?

They will live and keep fat on grass alone and you can always cash them in for more than the purchase price. We have cut our price in half and will sell you

Pure Bred Shetland Ponies, guaranteed

sound in Every respect for

\$30

Either Spotted or Solid Color.

GREEN BROS., Falls of Rough, Ky.

SOMEONE SAID

"You're going to have a photograph made before you go to the army aren't you?" and you promised. You and your family will be proud of that picture in years to come.

Make the appointment today

Brabandt's Studio

Cloverport, Ky.

Clean Rags Wanted

At The News Office

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1917

Entered at the Post Office at Cloverport, Ky. as second class matter.

THIS PAPER REPRESENTED FOR FOREIGN ADVERTISING BY THE

AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

GENERAL OFFICES
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO
BRANCHES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES

RATES FOR POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

For Precinct and city Offices.....\$ 2.50
For County Offices.....\$ 5.00
For State and District Offices.....\$ 15.00
For Calls, per line......10
For Cards, per line......10
For All Publications in the interest of individuals or expression of individual views per line..... 10

Train Schedule on
The L., H. & St. L. R'y.

Effective June 17, 1917.

EAST BOUND	
No. 142 will leave Cloverport.....	9:16 A. M.
Arriving Owensboro.....	10:11 A. M.
Arriving Louisville.....	12:15 P. M.
No. 144 will leave Cloverport.....	4:56 P. M.
Arriving Owensboro.....	5:50 P. M.
Arriving Louisville.....	7:40 P. M.
No. 146 will leave Cloverport.....	5:58 A. M.
Arriving Owensboro.....	6:53 A. M.
Arriving Louisville.....	7:55 A. M.
WEST BOUND	
No. 141 will leave Cloverport.....	10:57 A. M.
Arriving Owensboro.....	12:00 P. M.
Arriving Louisville.....	12:58 P. M.
Arriving Owensboro.....	1:23 P. M.
Arriving Louisville.....	7:40 P. M.
No. 143 will leave Cloverport.....	7:45 P. M.
Arriving Owensboro.....	8:48 P. M.
Arriving Louisville.....	9:00 P. M.
No. 145 will leave Cloverport.....	11:55 P. M.
Arriving Owensboro.....	1:00 A. M.
Arriving Louisville.....	1:50 A. M.
Arriving Owensboro.....	2:17 A. M.
Arriving Louisville.....	7:40 A. M.
No. 147 will leave Cloverport.....	6:30 A. M.
Arriving Owensboro.....	7:46 A. M.
Arriving Louisville.....	9:00 A. M.

Local Briefs

Gathered for our Busy Readers.
Church and Society Notes.

Donald Gregory of Paducah, spent several days of last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Gregory.

Mrs. Henry Yeager has gone to Louisville to be with Mr. Yeager, who is working on the cantonment.

Jess Owen is the guest of his mother, Mrs. J. T. Owen.

Miss Mable McCracken who is taking a trained nurses course at St. Mary's and Elizabeth's Hospital, in Louisville, arrived Tuesday to spend her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Will. McCracken.

Miss Joyce Fairleigh daughter of Mr. and Mrs. DuRelle Fairleigh of Louisville, is here the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Jno. D. Babbage.

Mrs. J. W. Kirkham and son, Billy Kirkham of New Albany, Ind., who have been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Worden returned home Monday.

Miss Lenora McGavock is in Morganfield the guest of Miss Elizabeth Skillman.

Miss Lula Severs has returned from Mauri, W. Va., where she has been visiting her brother, Mr. Roscoe Severs and Mrs. Severs.

Capt. and Mrs. John P. McAdams left Hawesville Tuesday of last week for New York whence Capt. McAdams will shortly sail for France. Cannelton Telephone.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Newsom and daughter, Miss Margaret Newsom were in Louisville last week the guests of Mrs. J. D. Brashear.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Briggs of Louisville have returned home after a week's visit with her sister, Miss Lizzie Blake.

Mrs. J. B. Randall of Louisville was the guest of Mrs. J. A. Ross for the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Steve Wilson and children, Cletus, James B., Marion Gladys, and Paul B., Wilson and Golan Wethington had a delightful time Sunday in Paynesville the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Mattingly.

WANTED!

To Contract with a Portable Saw Mill

To log and saw a tract of
Beech and Sugar timber
near Sample, Ky.

Louisville Point Lumber Co.
Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. T. C. Field and Miss Margaret Evans of Owensboro, are the week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Field near town.

Clayton Cresson of Louisville was the guest of his sister Mrs. Harry Hamman and Mr. Hamman last week.

Mrs. Ike Meyer of Louisville returned home Tuesday, after being the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry May. She was accompanied by Miss Dorothy May.

Mr. W. H. Bowmer was in the News office Monday morning to renew his subscription for the News, this being the forty-second time.

Mrs. Napper went to Fordsville last week.

Zeno A. Miller of Sample, returned from Bowling Green, Saturday. He was taking a teachers course in the University.

Jesse Miller of Sample was here Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis were in Louisville, Saturday.

Miss Lillie Muir Waller of Morganfield arrived Tuesday to be the guest of Miss Lula Severs.

Mrs. E. C. Babbage and son, Ernest R. Babbage of Kansas City, are visiting Mrs. J. H. Rowland.

Cloverport people at the County Fair last week were: Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Roff, Marion Clay Roff, Mrs. Henry Pate, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Weatherholt, Miss Addie McGavock, Miss Hortense Wendelkin, Mr. Donald Gregory, Mr. Forrest D. Weatherholt.

Mr. Frank Maller of Paducah was here last week the guest of J. Byrne Severs.

Miss Mary Barret of Owensboro will arrive this week to visit her sister, Mrs. J. Byrne Severs.

The Parent Teachers Club will serve ice cream and cold drinks at the Chautauqua.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Brittain left Friday for a several week's visit in Memphis, Tenn., and Fulton, Ky.

Miss Annie Huff of Owensboro is the guest of Mrs. James Sahlie.

Dr. B. H. Parrish and Mrs. Parrish are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a son, Daniel Parrish, July 14, 1917.

Miss Cecelia Foote of Owensboro spent Monday here with Mrs. V. G. Babbage.

Mr. Claude Murray and son Edward Murray of Bluefield, W. Va., spent Sunday here enroute to Selma Ala., to visit Mr. Murray's parents Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Murray.

Dr. J. A. Sanbach and Mrs. Sanbach of Garfield came here Sunday to return home with their daughters, Misses Mildred and Annie Lee Sanbach who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Len Taul.

Miss Alma Juett McDonald, of Dixon, Ky., is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Frank Mattingly at the Castle.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mattingly gave a motor party to Troy, Ind., Monday in honor of their house guest, Miss McDohald. The invited guests were: Misses Lida May English, Eleanor Reid and Alice Couch.

Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Snyder and family motored to their old home near Irvington. They passed through Cloverport last Wednesday and made the Breckenridge News a pleasant call.

Miss Lorene Combest, of Louisville is the guest of Miss Anna Lewis Whitworth in Hardinsburg.

Miss Sue Rhodes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Rhodes of McDaniels is seriously ill.

Wm. Storms and son, Frank, of McDaniels, were in Hardinsburg Monday looking up draft numbers.

Uncle David Driskell 74 years old is seriously ill at his home near Harned. His recovery is doubtful.

Mrs. E. L. Robertson and Mrs. W. R. Moorman, Jr., of Glen Dean, returned from Louisville Monday.

Mrs. Adele Bates, of New Orleans is the guest of Mrs. Chas. Lightfoot.

Miss Helen Clark and Edward Clark entertained at the home of their parents Dr. P. S. Clark and Mrs. Clark, Monday evening.

Mrs. Will Bowmer and children of Louisville are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bowmer.

To feel strong, have good appetite and digestion, sleep soundly and enjoy life, use Burdock Blood Bitters, the family system tonic. Price \$1.25

HILL ITEMS

Several of the young men from off the hill motored to Hardinsburg on Wednesday and Thursday and reported a good time at the fair.

Mrs. M. T. Pryor and daughter Laura, with Miss Hazel Bryan, Etawah, Tenn. are visiting Mrs. Pryor's brother Lee Yeager.

Lue Saterfield and Mrs. Saterfield spent last Saturday in Louisville.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Bolding and son, of Hawesville spent Thursday with their parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dawson.

Mrs. Basham and little daughter after a month's visit to her parents Jack Smiley and Mrs. Smiley have returned to their home in Chicago.

Miss Rosa Shiple who has completed a six month's course in the Bowling Green School is expected home today. Her vacation will be short as she has been appointed teacher at the Harned School and she goes soon to take charge of same.

Mr. and Mrs. Golan Wellington are visiting their parents Mr. and Mrs. Steve Wilson.

Lee Yeager spent last Tuesday in Louisville.

Miss Anna Sansback and sister, Irvington are visiting the family of Len Taul.

Mrs. William McCoy has returned from Louisville where she visited relatives.

Miss Charlie Divan and children, Island Station came Saturday for visit to her parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dawson.

Born to the wife of Tom Downs last week a baby boy Charles Harold Downs.

Farm and Stock.

Finis Claycomb, Newleyville sold 7 lambs for \$106.47. 6 for \$66.82, and the wool from 24 brought him \$91.35, total \$264.64. He has 11 fine ewe lambs left.

W. N. Pate has bought the Hale farm near Addison for \$8,750. He gets possession Jan 1 1918.

W. R. Dowell, Irvington bought 5 ewes from Jesse Dowell for \$35.

Worland Carter offered Dick Carman \$12 a head for 12 ewes. Mr. Carman said, "nay, nay."

G. P. Macy shipped Moorman & Beard two fine Durocs last week for \$150.

Ezra Cooper has in 16 acres of one sucker tobacco. It is looking fine. He has it sold for \$10 to Beard Bros. This sale was made last winter. He estimated his crop at 50,000 pounds with a favorable season from now on. Mr. Cooper is one of the best tobacco raisers in the Sample neighborhood.

H. H. Norton shipped a car load of cattle and lambs Monday. His load brought fair prices.

Owen Basham bought 5 ewes and 1 buck from Joe Simmons for \$48.

Jim McCoy sold 2 lambs for \$37.

W. S. Hendry has traded his property in Irvington to Sam Adkisson for his farm near Lodi.

Barney DeJarnette threshed 448 bushels of wheat from 30 acres.

Add Farm and Stock.

The most attractive sight at the Fair grounds last week was Moorman & Beard's farm and crop. A fine crop of tobacco was growing in the ring field while the outer field showed a fine crop of corn, clover and grass. They have cut a road through the grounds to the Hartford road which adds beauty and attractiveness to the whole place. These young men are doing their "bit" and are progressive in their methods.

McDANIELS

Virgil Goodman was here buying sheep and cattle Monday.

Mrs. Mamie Compton was the guest of Miss Amanda Harris Sunday.

Rev. Allen filled his regular appointment at Antioch Sunday.

Miss Alta Frank attended church at Antioch Sunday evening.

Several from here attended the fair at Hardinsburg last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Parson, Litchfield were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Glascock Tuesday.

Rev. Quince Allen, Bradfordsville is helping Rev. Ivan Allen in a revival meeting at Coneord.

Mrs. Mary Dugeon and Mrs. Mamie Compton attended the funeral of Mr. Ezra Tucker Friday.

Billie Pool while feeding Wednesday evening was kicked in the mouth by a mule, knocking four teeth out and breaking his jaw bone. He is seriously ill from the effect of it.

GLEN DEAN

Mrs. J. R. Wilson returned home last week from Clarksville, Tenn. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Mary Grace Cox.

Dr. Paul Dempster and wife spent Monday in Irvington the guests of Mrs. Lyons.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Henninger are spending the week in this community and neighboring towns.

County Sunday School convention will be here Aug. 17 and 18. Program printed later.

Mr. J. D. Owen spent the week end at Glen Moorman's the guest of his wife.

Classified
ADVERTISEMENTS

RATE—1c Per Word Each Insertion

NOTE—Advertisers please notify the editor when you want advertisement discontinued

WANTED

WANTED—To trade mules for a good saddle horse. 10 head of mules for sale.—ALEX. L. LEWIS, Stephensport, Ky.

WANTED—You to fill your coal house while the price is right.—McGLOTHLIN & SON, Irvington, Ky.

WANTED—50 Tie-makers at once W. N. Dean, Lodi, Ky.

WANTED—Young white woman to help cook and wash dishes, no washing or ironing. MISS. H. C. PATE, at Cloverport Hotel.

WANTED—You to drop in and see our general line of Mercandise right up to date and the lowest prices.—R. W. JONES, Glen Dean, Ky.

WANTED MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—You to call and see our Cream Separator, McGlothlin & Son, Irvington, Ky.

WANTED—You to visit Mrs. Weisenberger's 5 and 10 cent store when you come to Cloverport.

WANTED—You to see our nice line of Overalls, Shipp's Shoe Store, Cloverport.

WANTED—You to make extra money by renting that spare room or your vacant house by running a Want Ad. in THE BRECKENRIDGE NEWS.

FOR SALE

FARM FOR SALE—80 acres, 2 miles south of Hardinsburg. Line and sandstone soil; part rolling and level; 20 acres in timber; well watered; improvements, 5 room dwelling, good stock and tobacco barn; splendid location; price reasonable.—J. N. TRAFF, Hardinsburg, Ky.

FOR SALE—New sulky plow, "Good Enough"—McGLOTHLIN & SON, Irvington, Ky.

FOR SALE—A lot of tobacco stalks.—DR. G. E. SHIPLEY, Stephensport, Ky.

FOR SALE—A few sets extra good double heavy harness, \$20 to \$25 a set, and price if taken at once \$22 and \$25 per set.—W. J. SCHOPP, Stephensport, Ky.

FOR SALE—Fine yearling buck; price low.—C. E. LIGHTFOOT, Cloverport, Ky.

For Sale—Range

FOR SALE—Second hand Home Comfort Range; first-class condition; cost \$50.00 now; my price only \$15.—R. B. McGLOTHLIN, Irvington, Ky.

Bargain for Quick Sale

One 5-passenger automobile \$200; one Seiden Truck 1 1/2 ton \$350. Call on J. C. Nolte, don't write.

For Sale—Pair Scales.

FOR SALE—Pair Counting scales good as new. Price right. Alf Taylor & Co., Custer, Ky.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—A nice line of Men's, Women's and Children's shoes, at Shipp's Shoe Store, Cloverport, Ky.

FOR SALE—Every Saturday—Ice Cream at R. W. JONES, Glen Dean, Ky.

For Sale—Blacksmith Shop

BLACKSMITH SHOP fully equipped and doing a good business.—C. W. CHAPIN, Irvington, Ky.

For Sale—Mowers, Hay Rakes, Etc.

FOR SALE—Mowers, Hay Rakes, Water Cakes, Ice Cream Freezers and Refrigerators. Lawn and Porch swings, Oil Stoves, J. H. Ashcraft, Irvington, Ky.

For Sale—Farm

FOR SALE—200 acre farm; 100 acres level; 50 acres in good timber; balance good hillside land; well watered; 5 room dwelling; tobacco and stock barns; line tobacco and wheat land; situated on main line of Henderson Route. For price and further information write The Breckenridge News, Cloverport, Ky.

LOST

LOST—Gold watchbone pin with one Pearl and Turquoise setting; finder please return to MRS. LESLIE PLANK, Cloverport, Ky.

Mr. R. F. Mitchell, Haskett visited his daughter, Mrs. C. A. Bennett recently.

Several from here attended the fair last week.

Miss Jackie Powell visited here during her vacation and will return to Elizabethtown Thursday where she is a stenographer.

A Mighty Man.

Topham, the prince of English strong men, had knots of muscles where the arm pits are in the ordinary man. He could take a bar of iron one and one-half inches in diameter and five feet long, place the middle of it over the back of his neck and then force the ends forward until they met before his face. On one occasion he pulled upon a village blacksmith and made of him an everlasting enemy by picking up a number of horseshoes and snapping them in two as easily as if they had been pine staks.

RAYMOND NEWS

Quite a number from here attended the ice cream supper at Frymire Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar French, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Avitt and Miss Myrtle Deacon of Lodi, Ky. spent Sunday with Henry Cashman and family.

Miss Minnie Chappell, of Brandenburg recently spent several days with her grandparents Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Chappell.

Word was received here last week that Joe Claycomb who had been at Bloomington, Ill., for several months, had joined the army.

A. Morris and family spent Sunday with J. B. Dutschke and family, Webster.

Alex Rhodes and family attended the church dedication at Ammons last Sunday and Miss Louella Black returned home with them.

H. M. Claycomb was in Irvington last Saturday.

Coming to Cloverport to Enjoy the
Welfare Chautauqua
on July 26, 27, 28?
Good Attractions Every Minute!

Needing Anything in
WEARING APPAREL
To Complete Your Outfit

Sport and White Skirts
Russian Blouses Middies Sport Hats
Sport Oxfords Parasols
Any Way Drop in and See Us

You Can Get Your Season Ticket For The
Chautauqua at Our Store

J. C. NOLTE & BRO.
CLOVERPORT, KY.

We Have Joined—Have You?
The Emerson Show Boat
"GOLDEN ROD"

The Show You Know is Good
Cloverport, Thurs. Aug. 2

"THE RED CROSS NURSE"

A Brand New Show From Our Former Visit
Thrilling Scenes. Startling Climaxes. A Play of the Present "World War" Showing You the American Army in Action and the Red Cross Society at Work

EXTRA
5—Acts of Feature Vaudeville—5

NOTICE

To Carpenters, Contractors, and Parties Going to Build

We are prepared to fill your wants in the various kinds of Building Material at prices that will meet your approval. Write us for prices on anything you need.

FORDSVILLE PLANING MILL CO.
Incorporated
JAKE WILSON, Manager
FORDSVILLE, KY.

Kingswood College

Co-Educational
Opens its 12th Scholastic year Oct. 1, 1917. Board, Lodging and Tuition next year only \$100.00.

Primary Department
Christian Workers Department
Common School Department
High School Department
Theological Department
College Department
Music Department
For Particulars address
Rev. W. B. Dunkum, M. A., B. D.
President
KINGSWOOD, KY.

Buy Now and Save an Advance

We purchased heavy in order to save the tremendous advance in price and we can save any customer from \$30 to \$75 on any piano or player piano that they may purchase at this time. We also allow a liberal amount for organs and pianos that are traded in on new styles. Talk to our machines ranging in price from \$15 up. Small goods and sheet music. We can arrange "easy payment" plan to suit any buyer. Write us today for catalogue and prices.

Samuels-Bittel Music Co.
"The Store that Made Owensboro Musical"
105 W. Third St. OWENSBORO, KY.

A sheet anchor is an anchor carried outside the waist of a ship for use in emergencies.

V. G. BABBAGE

Notary Public
Collects Notes and Accounts, Draws Deeds, Mortgages and Other Contracts
Cloverport, Kentucky

W. T. Lawrence

Osteopathic Physician
Masonic Building
Hardinsburg, Ky.

Dr. R. I. Stephenson
DENTIST

Has Permanently Located in Hardinsburg.
Office in Masonic Building formerly occupied by Dr. H. E. Royall

Subscribe for The News

R. B. McGlothlin

Dealer in
Second Hand Goods

Business Solicited IRVINGTON, KY.

Now is the time to Subscribe

COAL

Now is the time to
fill your coal house
for winter.

Call
City Coal Co.
Cloverport, Ky.

HOOVER HAS TEXT FOR HOUSEWIVES

Food Administrator Issues a Card Which Urges Economy.

WANTS IT IN EVERY KITCHEN

Save the Wheat, Save the Meat, Save the Milk, Save the Fats, Save the Sugar and Save the Fuel And His Injunctions to All Patriotic Women. He Tells How to Do It.

Food Administrator Hoover announced the text of his injunctions to American housewives. A card containing these requests will soon, he hopes, hang in every kitchen. It reads:

IS ANY OF THIS TOO HARD? UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

Win the war by giving your own daily service.

SAVE THE WHEAT.—One wheatless meal a day. Use corn, oatmeal, rye or barley bread and nonwheat breakfast foods. Order bread twenty-four hours in advance, so your baker will not bake beyond his needs. Cut the loaf on the table and only as required. Use stale bread for cooking, toast, etc. Eat less cake and pastry.

Our wheat harvest is far below normal. If each person weekly saves one pound of wheat flour, that means 150,000,000 more bushels of wheat for the allies to mix in their bread. This will help them to save democracy.

SAVE THE MEAT.—Beef, mutton or pork not more than once daily. Use freely vegetables and fish. At the meat meal serve smaller portions and steaks instead of steaks. Make made dishes of all leftovers. Do this and there will be meat enough for every one at a reasonable price.

We are today killing the dairy cows and female calves as the result of high prices. Therefore eat less, and cut no young meat. If we save an ounce of meat each day a person we will have additional supply equal to 2,200,000 cattle.

SAVE THE MILK.—The children must have milk. Use every drop. Use buttermilk and sour milk for cooking and making cottage cheese. Use less cream.

SAVE THE FATS.—We are the world's greatest fat wasters. Fat is food. Butter is essential for the growth and health of children. Use butter on the table as usual, but not in cooking. Other fats are as good. Reduce use of fried foods. Soap contains fats. Do not waste it. Make your own washing soap at home out of the saved fats.

Use one-third ounce less per day of animal fat and 375,000 tons will be saved yearly.

SAVE THE SUGAR.—Sugar is scarcer. We use twice as much as our allies. So there may be enough for all at reasonable prices use less candy and sweet drinks. Do not stint sugar in putting up fruit and jams. They will save butter.

If every one in America saves one ounce of sugar daily it means 1,100,000 tons for the year.

SAVE THE FUEL.—Coal comes from a distance, and our railways are overburdened hauling war material. Help relieve them by burning fewer fires. Use wood when you can get it.

USE PERISHABLE FOODS.—Fruits and vegetables we have in abundance. As a nation we eat too little green stuffs. Double their use and improve your health. Store potatoes and other roots properly and they will keep. Begin now to can or dry all surplus garden products.

USE LOCAL SUPPLIES.—Patronize your local producer. Distance means money. Buy perishable food from the neighborhood nearest you and thus save transportation.

General Rules.

Buy less, serve smaller portions. French the "gospel of the clean plate."

Don't eat a fourth meal. Don't think the plain food of growing children.

Watch out for the wastes in the community.

Full garbage pails in America mean empty dumper pails in America and Europe.

If the more fortunate of our people will avoid waste and eat no more than they need the high cost of living problem of the less fortunate will be solved.

HERBERT C. HOOVER,

United States Food Commissioner.

FORTY BAKERY COMPANIES.

One Will Go With Each Contingent Sent Overseas.

The war department ordered the quartermaster general to form forty bakery companies at once. These companies are made up of expert bakers and cooks.

With each contingent sent overseas will be one bakery company, carrying the newest breadmaking machinery. The bakeries will be set up behind the lines.

If it is impossible to find bakers and cooks in the army men from those industries drawn in the draft will be put into bakery companies.

Safety First.

Yonkers, N. Y., has its fire apparatus insured against fire and its patrol wagon insured against burglars.



SEARGANT MCCLINTOCK.

"OVER THERE"

The Thrill and the Hell of the Trenches, Described by an American Boy.

Sergeant Alexander McClintock of Lexington, Ky., and the Canadian Army Has Greeting Tale That Every American Will Read, For He Tells the Facts—Unadorned. Wounded, a Distinguished Conduct Medal Man, He Was Invalided Home, But Is Going "Out There" Again to Fight For Uncle Sam and His Allies. An Inspiring, Interesting, Personal Narrative, Full of the Spirit and Atmosphere of the Trenches.

No. 3. "Over the Top and Give 'Em Hell!"

By Sergeant Alexander McClintock, D. C. M., 87th Overseas Batt., Canadian Gren. Guards.

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Sergeant McClintock, who has seen service in France, was decorated for bravery, wounded, invalided home and is now endeavoring to get a commission in our army. A commission in the Canadian army awaits him if he returns to join his old command. In the first and second articles he graphically describes his training, his trip to France and the elaborate preparations made for a bomb raid on the German trenches.

As we climbed out of the shelter of our trenches for my first—and, perhaps, my last, I thought—adventure in No Man's Land the word was passed:

"Over the top and give 'em hell!" That is the British Tommies' battle cry as they charge the enemy, and it has often sounded up and down those long lines in western France as the British, Canadian and Australian soldiers go out to the fight and the death. We were divided into six parties of ten men, each party having separate duties to perform. We crouched forward, moving slowly in single file, stumbling into shell holes and over dead men—some very long dead—and managing to keep in touch with each



"Over the top and give 'em hell!"

other though the machine gun bullets began to drop men almost immediately. Once we were started we were neither fearful nor rattled. We had been drilled so long and so carefully that each man knew just what he was to do, and he kept right on doing it unless he got hit. To me it seemed the ground was moving back under me. The first ten yards were the toughest. The thing was perfectly organized. Our first party of ten was composed of signallers. They were paying out wires and carrying telephones to be used during the fifteen minutes of our stay in the German trenches in communicating with our battalion headquarters. A telephone code had been arranged, using the names of our commanding officers as symbols. "Rexford 1" meant "First prisoners being sent back"; "Rexford 2" meant "Our first wounded being sent over"; "Rexford 3" meant "We have entered German trench." The code was very complete, and the signallers had been drilled in it for a week. In case the telephone wires were cut, the signallers were to send messages back by the use of rifle grenades. These are rifle projectiles which carry little metal cylinders to contain written messages and which burst into flame when they strike the earth, so that they can be easily found at night. The officer in charge of the signallers was to remain at the point of entrance, with his eyes on his watch. It was his duty to sound a warning signal five minutes before the end of our time in the German trenches.

The leader of every party of ten also had a whistle with which to repeat the warning blast and then the final blast, when each man was to drop everything and get back of our artillery fire. We were not to leave any dead or wounded in the German trench on account of the information which the Germans might thus obtain. Before starting on the raid we had received all marks from our persons, including even our identification disks. Except for the signallers, each party of ten was similarly organized. First, there were two bayonet men, each with an electric flashlight attached to his side, so as to give light for the di-

rection of a bayonet thrust and controlled by a button at the left hand grasp of the rifle. Besides his rifle, all of these men carried six or eight Mills No. 5 hand grenades, weighing from a pound and five ounces to a pound and seven ounces each.

The Lineup.

They are the same shape as a turkey egg and a little larger. Upon withdrawing the firing pin a lever sets a four second fuse going. One of these grenades will clean out anything living in a ten foot trench section. It will also kill the man who is throwing it if he holds it more than four seconds after he has pulled the pin. The third man of each ten was an expert bomb thrower, equipped as lightly as possible to give him freedom of action. He carried a few bombs himself, but the main supply was carried by the fourth man, who was not to throw any unless the third man became a casualty. In which case No. 4 was to take his place. The third man also carried a knob kerrie, a heavy bludgeon to be used in whacking an enemy over the head. Ours were made by fastening heavy steel nuts on a stout stick of wood, a very businesslike contrivance. The fourth man, or bomb carrier, besides having a large supply of Mills grenades, had smoke bombs, to be used in smoking the Germans out of dugouts and later, if necessary, in covering our retreat, and also fumite bombs. The latter contain a mixture of petrol and phosphorus and weigh three pounds each. On exploding they release a liquid fire which will burn through steel.

The fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth in line were called utility men. They were to take the places of any of the first four who might become casualties. In addition they carried two Stokes gun bombs each. These weigh nine pounds apiece, have six second fuses and can be used in wrecking dugouts. The ninth and tenth men were sappers, carrying slabs of gun-cotton and several hundred yards of instantaneous fuse. This explosive is used in demolishing machine gun emplacements and mine saps. The sappers were to lay their charges while we were at work in the trenches and explode them as soon as our party was far enough out on the return journey to be safe from this danger. In addition to these parties of ten there were three of us who carried bombs and had orders to keep near the three officers, to take the place of any one of them that might go down and meanwhile to use our own judgment about helping the jolly old party along. I was assigned one of the three.

In addition to the raiding party proper there was a relay call across No Man's Land at ten paces interval, making a chain to show us our way back, to assist the wounded and, in case of opportunity or necessity, to reinforce us. They were ordered not to leave their positions when we began to come back until the last man of our party had been accounted for. The third section of our entourage was composed of twelve stretcher bearers, who had been specially trained with us, so that they would be familiar with the trench section which we were to raid.

The Raid and Its Result.

There were two things which made it possible for our raiding party to get started across No Man's Land. One was the momentary quickening of the blood which follows a big and unaccustomed dose of rum, and the other



We Were Crawling About on All Fours.

was a sort of subconscious, mechanical confidence in our undertaking, which was a result of the scores of times we had gone through every prearranged movement in our practice duplicate German trenches behind our lines. Without either of these influences we simply could not have left the shelter and faced what was before us.

An intensified bombardment from our guns began just as soon as we had climbed "over the top" and were lining up for the journey across. "Lin-

ing up" is not just a suitable term. We were crawling about on all fours just far enough out in No Man's Land to be under the edge of the German shell fire and taking what shelter we could in shell holes while our leaders picked the way to start across. The extra heavy bombardment had warned the Germans that something was about to happen. They sent up star shells and "S D S" signals until there was a glare over the torn earth like that which you see at the grand finish of a Palm's fireworks display, and meanwhile they sprayed No Man's Land with streams of machine gun fire. In the face of that we started.

It would be absurd to say that we were not frightened. Thinking men could not help but be afraid. If we were pallid, which undoubtedly we were, the black upon our faces hid it, but our fear struck voices were not disguised. They trembled and our teeth chattered.

We sneaked out single file, making our way from shell hole to shell hole, nearly all the time on all fours, crawling quickly over the flat places between this small shelter. The Germans had not sighted us, but they were squirting machine gun bullets all over the place promiscuously, like a man watering a lawn with a garden hose, and they were bound to get some of us. Behind me I heard cries of pain and groans, but it made little impression on my benumbed intelligence from the mere fact that whatever had happened had happened to one of the other sections of ten and not to my own. It seemed, some way or other, no affair to concern me. Then a man in front of me doubled up suddenly and rolled into a shell hole. That simply made me remember very clearly that I was not to stop on account of it. It was some



It Seemed That the Whole Earth Behind Me Rose in the Air.

one else's business to pick that man up. Next, according to the queer psychology of battle, I began to lose my sensation of fear and nervousness. After I saw a second man go down I gave up my attention principally to a consideration of the irregularities of the German parapet ahead of us, picking out the spot where we were to enter the trench. It seems silly to say it, but I seemed to get some sort of satisfaction out of the realization that we had lost the percentage which we might be expected to lose going over. Now, it seemed, the rest of us were safe until we should reach the next phase of our undertaking. I heard infectious given, and I gave some myself. My voice was firm. It surprised me, and I felt almost calm. Our artillery had so torn up the German barb wire that it gave us no trouble at all. We walked through it with only a few scratches. When we reached the low, sandbag parapet of the enemy trench we tossed in a few bombs and followed them right over as soon as they had exploded. There wasn't a German in sight. They were all in their dugouts but we knew pretty well where every dugout was located, and we rushed for the entrances with our bombs. Everything seemed to be going just as we had expected it to go. Two Germans ran plump into me as I was rounding a ditch angle with a bomb in my hand. They had their hands up, and each of them yelled:

"Mercy, kamerad!"

I passed them back, to be sent to the rear, and the man who received them from me chuckled and told them to move lively. The German trenches were practically just as we had expected to find them, according to our sample. They were so nearly similar to the duplicate section in which we had practiced that we had no trouble finding our way in them. I was just thinking that really the only tough part of the job remaining would be getting back across No Man's Land when it seemed that the whole earth behind me rose in the air. For a moment I was stunned and half blinded by dirt blown into my face. When I was able to see I discovered that all which lay behind me was a mass of upturned earth and rock, with here and there a man shaking himself or scrambling out of it or lying still.

Just two minutes after we went into their trench the Germans had exploded a mine under their parapet. I have always believed that in some way or another they had learned what spot we were to raid and had prepared for us. Whether that's true or not, one thing is certain—that mine blew our organization, as we would say in Kentucky, "plumb to h—l." And it killed or disabled more than half of our party.

Great Confusion.

There was much confusion among those of us who remained on our feet. Some one gave an order to retire, and some one countermanded it. More Germans came out of their dugouts, but instead of surrendering as per our original schedule they threw bombs among us. It became apparent that

we would be killed or captured if we stuck there and that we wouldn't get any more prisoners. I looked at my wrist watch and saw that there remained but five minutes more of the time which had been allotted for our stay in the trench, so I blew my whistle and started back. I had seen Private Green (No. 177,250) knocked down by a bomb in the next section, and I picked him up and carried him out over the wrecked parapet. I took shelter with him in the first shell hole, but I found that he was dead and left him there. A few yards farther back toward our line I found Lance Corporal Glass in a shell hole with part of his hip shot away. He said he thought he could get back if I helped him, and I started with him. Private Hunter, who had been in a neighboring shell hole, came to our assistance, and between us Hunter and I got Glass to our front trench.

We found them lining up the survivors of our party for a roll call. That showed so many missing that Major Lewis, formerly of the Montreal Star, called for volunteers to go out in No Man's Land and try to find some of our men. Corporal Charleson, Private Saunders and I went out. We brought in two wounded, and we saw a number of dead, but on account of their blackened faces were unable to recognize them. The scouts later brought in several bodies.

Of the sixty odd men who had started in our party forty-three were found to be casualties—killed, wounded or missing. The missing list was the longest. The names of those men were marked "m. h. k." (missing; believed killed) on our rolls. I have learned since that some few of them have been reported through Switzerland as prisoners of war in Germany, but most of them are now officially listed as dead.

All of the survivors of the raiding party were sent twenty miles to the rear at 7 o'clock, and the noncommissioned officers were ordered to make reports in writing concerning the entire raid. I never slept more than an hour at a time for several days and nights. I would doze off from sheer exhaustion and then suddenly find myself sitting straight up, scared half to death all over again.

There may be soldiers who won't get scared when they know they are in danger or even when people are being killed right around them, but I'm not one of them. And I've never met any of them yet. I know a boy who won the military cross in the battle of the Somme, and I saw him on his knees before his platoon commander, shamelessly crying he was a coward and begging to be left behind, just when the order to advance was given.

In this war in every offensive, big or small, the man who has been trained to throw a bomb thirty yards is busier and more important than the fellow with the modern rifle, which will shoot a mile and a half and make a hole through a house. In a good many surprising ways this war has carried us back to first principles. I remember a crusader's mace which I once saw in the British museum that would make a bang up knob kerrie, much better than the kind with which they arm our No. 4 men in a raiding section. It had a round iron head, with spikes all over it. I wonder that they haven't started a factory to turn them out.

Tricks of Bombing.

When the Canadians first introduced bombing the bombs were improvised out of mess tins, the fuses were cut according to the taste and judgment of the individual bomber, and just when the bomb would explode was more or less problematical. Frequently the Germans have tossed our bombs back into our trenches before they went off. That was dangerous and irritating. They can't do that with a Mills grenade or any of the improved factory made bombs, because the men know just how they are timed and are trained to know just how to throw them. Then the Germans used to work a little bomb trick of their own. They learned that our scouts and raiders were all anxious to get a German helmet as a souvenir. They'd put helmets on a ground in No Man's Land or in an advanced trench with bombs under them. In several cases men looking for souvenirs suddenly became mere memories themselves.

In several raids when bombing was new the Canadians worked a trick on the Germans with extensively fatal effect. They tossed bombs into the German trenches with six inch fuses attached. To the Germans they looked just like the other bombs we had been using, and, in fact, they were—all but the fuses. Instead of having failed to continue burning, as the Germans thought, those fuses had never been lighted. They were instantaneous fuses. The lightning spark will travel through an instantaneous fuse at the rate of thirty yards a second. A German would pick up one of these bombs, select the spot where he intended to blow up a few of us with our own ammunition and then light the fuse. After that there had to be a new man in his place. The bomb would explode instantly the long fuse was lighted.

The next day when I got up after this disastrous raid my bunkie said:

"Something sure raised h— with our calculations."

"As those automatic self cocking revolvers did with a Kentucky wedding when some one made a remark reflecting on the bride," I replied.

The fourth article of this remarkable personal narrative will appear soon. It is entitled:

No. 4.—Shifted to the Somme. Sergeant McClintock takes part in the greatest of all battles and tells of the hell of it. "The front in Belgium was really a rest sector in comparison with it," he says. The extensive preparations for the allies for open warfare afterward abandoned because of the failure of expected developments.

Henry Trent I. W. Trent P. L. Davis
Hardinsburg Livery
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable
Hardinsburg, Ky.

L. C. TAUL
Insurance Office
Cloverport, Kentucky
Fire, Lightning Tornado and Windstorm, Life, Accident, Health Insurance.
Old Reliable Companies

Announcements

For State Senator.
We are authorized to announce H. H. FARINGTON, of Meade county, as a candidate for State Senator, subject to the action of the Democratic Party in Primary election August 4, 1917.

We are authorized to announce W. A. GUTH, of Meade county, as a candidate for the State Senate subject to the action of the Democratic Party in Primary election August 4, 1917.

We are authorized to announce D. M. DUNCAN, of Meade county, as a candidate for the State Senate subject to the action of the Democratic Party in Primary election August 4, 1917.

For Representative.
We are authorized to announce ROY J. CAIN, of Rensselaire county, as a candidate for Representative of Breckinridge county, subject to the action of the Republican Party in Primary election August 4, 1917.

We are authorized to announce J. A. ORAY, of Harpeth county, as a candidate for Representative of Breckinridge county, subject to the action of the Republican Party in Primary election August 4, 1917.

We are authorized to announce S. B. PAYNE, of Irvington, as a candidate for Representative of Breckinridge county, subject to the action of the Republican Party in Primary election August 4, 1917.

We are authorized to announce W. W. Baxter, of Harpeth county, as a candidate for Representative of Breckinridge county, subject to the action of the Democratic Party in Primary election August 4, 1917.

For County Judge.
We are authorized to announce ANDREW DIERICK, of Harpeth county, as a candidate for County Judge of Breckinridge county, subject to the action of the Republican Party in Primary election August 4, 1917.

We are authorized to announce F. K. Rhodes, of Harpeth county, as a candidate for County Judge of Breckinridge county, subject to the action of the Democratic Party in Primary election August 4, 1917.

For County Attorney.
We are authorized to announce W. S. BALL, of Harpeth county, as a candidate for County Attorney of Breckinridge county, subject to the action of the Republican Party in Primary election August 4, 1917.

We are authorized to announce MOORMAN DITTO, as a candidate for County Attorney of Breckinridge county, subject to the action of the Democratic Party in Primary election August 4, 1917.

For County Court Clerk.
We are authorized to announce ARTHUR T. BRAD, as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Breckinridge county, subject to the action of the Republican Party in Primary election August 4, 1917.

For Sheriff.
We are authorized to announce J. B. CARMAN, of Harpeth county, as a candidate for Sheriff of Breckinridge county, subject to the action of the Republican Party in Primary election August 4, 1917.

For Jailor.
We are authorized to announce ROE HOOK, as a candidate for Jailor of Breckinridge county, subject to the action of the Democratic Party in Primary election August 4, 1917.

We are authorized to announce TICE HENDERICK, of Cloverport, as a candidate for Jailor of Breckinridge county, subject to the action of the Democratic Party in Primary election August 4, 1917.

We are authorized to announce JULIUS B. JACKSON, of Harpeth county, as a candidate for Jailor of Breckinridge county, subject to the action of the Republican Party in Primary election August 4, 1917.

We are authorized to announce L. J. MATTINGLY, of Harpeth county, as a candidate for Jailor of Breckinridge county, subject to the action of the Democratic Party in Primary election August 4, 1917.

We are authorized to announce AUSTIN ARNE, of Harpeth county, as a candidate for Jailor of Breckinridge county, subject to the action of the Republican Party in Primary election August 4, 1917.

We are authorized to announce ABE MEADOR, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Jailor of Breckinridge county, subject to the action of the Republican Party in Primary election August 4, 1917.

For Superintendent of Schools.
We are authorized to announce R. L. EIGHT MEADOR, of Cloverport, as a candidate for Superintendent of Breckinridge County Schools, subject to the action of the Republican Party at the August Primary.

We are authorized to announce CLIFF M. PAYNE, of Harpeth county, as a candidate for Superintendent of Breckinridge County Schools, subject to the action of the Republican Party in Primary election August 4, 1917.

We are authorized to announce MRS. DAVID PENICK, of Harpeth county, as a candidate for Superintendent of Breckinridge County Schools, subject to the action of the Democratic Party in Primary election August 4, 1917.

Never can tell when you'll mash a finger or suffer a cut, bruise, burn or scald. Be prepared. Thousands rely on Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Your drugist sells it. 30c and 60c.

Read The Want Column

Divers Get to Treasure Ship After Years of Vain Effort

Rich Copper Cargo Now Being Recovered From the Pewabic, Sunk in Lake Huron in 1865. Many Skeletons in Hold

After lying for more than half a century on the rocks and clay that form the bottom of Lake Huron off Thunder Bay Island, south and east of Alpena, the treasure ship Pewabic, sunk Aug. 9, 1865, in waters far beyond the depth at which the diver hitherto has been able to work, is now being brought to the surface safely and without trouble, says the Detroit Free Press.

With the raising of a "clam" load of relics from the long sunken steamer, came at once the breaking of a world's record in deep sea salvage, the fruit of the three years' efforts of a small party of Toledoans and Detroiters to prove deep sea salvage possible and the end of a story that was already treading on the harder land of inland seas legend.

Lives Given In Search.

For the Pewabic is a treasure ship in truth. Men have given their lives to reach her treasure in vain. Fortunes have been wasted in the efforts to reach the prize cargo 180 feet under the surface of the water. Now her treasure—pure copper—is coming up. Some of it passed Detroit recently on the way to Toledo, together with a mass of other relics from the long lost vessel.

In the hold of the Pewabic lie nearly 300 tons of copper, worth \$200,000 or more at the present market. Besides the copper, there are several hundred tons of pig iron. What else of value lies beneath Thunder Bay waters is conjectural. There was a story that there was \$300,000 or \$400,000 of specie in the boat's express safe, but this is denied by Captain George P. McKay of Cleveland, now treasurer of the Lake Carriers' association, who was master of the vessel when she sank.

There is also a story of a belt owned by a woman passenger, which was said to contain a large diamond and a large sum of money.

Divers Find Skeletons.

It is a fact that one of the passengers, who was saved, offered a reward of \$1,000 for the recovery of his trunk. His name has been long since forgotten.

In the hold of the vessel divers found a number of skeletons.

The successful attack upon the most powerful of all barriers to deep sea work—water pressure—has been brought about by the "armored diving suit," constructed on novel lines by B. F. Leavitt of Toledo. Leavitt made his "suit" more than a diver's suit.

It is in reality almost a "submarine." Constructed of phosphor bronze, it carries its own air supply, condensed, sufficient for a four hour stay under water. What this means in divers' work may be best understood by explaining that at seventy-five feet, the limit for practical work by the present day diver, a human being can stand the pressure for about fifteen minutes.

Up on Thunder bay the men going down to the Pewabic descend nearly three times the hitherto practical depth and remain four hours. At seventy-five feet the diver heretofore could move about very little. In the new armored incasement the diver can scarcely move at seventy-five feet. The pressure is insufficient to counterbalance the great weight of his suit.

At 150 feet he begins to move freely. Projecting from the Leavitt suit and working in water tight sockets are two steel fingers, manipulated by the hand, which is free in the big sleeve, composed of flexible copper bands covered with heavy rubber.

Leavitt Outdoes Hawaii Divers.

When the F-4, United States submarine, sank off Hawaii harbor several years ago in 236 feet of water world's records were made in diving to attach chains and hoist her.

Three divers reached her. One was brought up dead. Another came back with his lungs burst, and the third was brought to the surface a maniac.

Leavitt in a demonstration on Grand Traverse bay descended 300 feet, or 136 feet deeper than did the F-4 divers, and came to the surface feeling as well as when he descended. He remained at that depth forty-five minutes.

The future is too clouded with uncertainty to warrant predictions, but the work on the Pewabic seems to indicate that untold wealth will be raised from the bottom of ocean and inland sea. The great lakes alone will yield fortunes.

Along the jaws of sawtooth reef, off Keweenaw peninsula, Lake Superior, lie scores of cargoes of iron and copper. Year after year boat after boat with Minnesota's wealth of iron and Michigan's wealth of copper has sunk in Lake Superior.

Many of them lie less than 100 feet down. Lake Huron has scores of wrecks that, if they can be located, will yield fortunes. There's the old Colburn, sunk in 1872 near Port Huron, with copper that is now worth half a million dollars.

The Pewabic was sunk fifty-two years ago in a collision with the old steamer Meador, well known for a number of years later. The Pewabic

A Silk Gown Is Brought Up In Good Condition—All Records For Deep Sea Salvage Broken by New Device

was owned by the Lake Superior Transportation company, consisting of Wells D. Wallbridge, J. T. Whiting and L. McKnight, all of Detroit and all of whom died many years ago. On her way from Duluth to Buffalo the Meador rammed her.

She had on board 150 passengers and a crew of thirty. One hundred and twenty-five persons were drowned. Captain McKay was thrown into the water and was picked up by a boat after the steamer sank.

The collision occurred six and a half miles south and east of Thunder Bay Island, about fourteen miles from Alpena.

Because of the depth of water the boat sank below all currents and storm disturbances and has remained more than half a century on the exact spot where she went down.

The Leavitt diver reported she rested on clay and rock, on even keel, with her rigging and deck structure intact. He was able to make his way through the steamer's saloon and cabins with ease, and he sent up for souvenirs one "clam" load of objects that lay at hand. Among these were numerous fine silk and broadcloth garments of fifty years ago.

Old Time Fabrics Endure.

Despite its submersion under 180 feet of water for fifty-two years, a silk gown when dried apparently was almost as good as when the waters closed over the steamer. The crimson and blue colorings of cotton goods were undimmed by their long immersion. They were as bright as the day they were purchased.

A peculiar condition marked woolen fabrics, however. The material that comprised the wool had disappeared, leaving the warp as small meshed netting, but in good condition.

Several watches, an ancient revolver, coins of dates prior to the civil war, jet bracelets and haircombs in fashion of the period, square toed shoes and slippers of that day, the "gentlemen's boots" affected by the dandies—these must have been several on the Pewabic—black silk handmailed lace, checks from the Pewabic's baggage room, door keys and locks with the steamer's name stamped upon them, steamer silver and other articles were sent up.

Old Daguerreotype Unharmed.

The silver is badly oxidized. Gold articles were scarcely tarnished. A daguerreotype in a gold frame, probably a picture of a passenger named F. W. Ludlow, was as distinct as the day it was made, the picture being unharmed. A gold stamped card case marked with the name F. W. Ludlow was also brought up, and it may be that if victims of the wreck have relatives alive some of them may yet recover relics of those who went down.

"We have been successful. That is all we care to say about the operations now," said Margaret C. Goodman, formerly of Detroit, who organized the company, is a director and was in Detroit in charge of the shipment sent to Toledo on the steamer City of Mackinac.

"While we demonstrated last year that deep sea salvage was possible by descending 300 feet in Traverse bay, we were not prepared to proceed with the Pewabic salvage until this summer. The work is now well under way."

The history of attempts to reach the Pewabic's copper treasures constitutes a story of tragedies. Because of the depth in which the vessel sank the owners at once abandoned her to the insurance company. The company late in 1865 sent Billy Pike, a famous diver of those days, in charge of an expedition to attempt to recover the copper.

Two Divers Die.

Pike went down, and when he failed to signal for a rise after some time had passed he was brought up dead from the terrific pressure. The company made no further effort to reach the copper. In 1880 stories of the Pewabic's wealth caused the organization of several expeditions, and two or three divers lost their lives between 1880 and 1884.

The next effort was made in 1891, and a party from Ashland, Wis., made repeated attempts to reach the wreck with divers. One died. He died.

Next the American Wrecking and Salvage company of Milwaukee tried, but with a specially constructed diving bell, capable of holding several men and permitting a considerable movement.

Five men in the bell were killed, and the company gave up its efforts. Since then the lure of the Pewabic's copper fortune has failed to overcome the fear of the depths until Leavitt's apparatus was demonstrated. Today calm weather appears to be the only requisite condition for the recovery of the copper.

Leavitt's diver reported that the white oak of which the vessel was built was rotted only to a depth of not more than one inch.

Makes News Print From Seaweed. A Danish inventor, it is announced, has discovered a process for making news print paper from seaweed. The new process is said to entail half the cost of making paper from wood pulp.

ALL AROUND THE FARM

MONEY IN BABY BEEF.

Pure Bred Bull of Beef Breeding a Prime Necessity For Success. [Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

Although it takes less food to produce a pound of flesh on baby beefs than on mature cattle, they sell for as high a price per pound as the best of other fat cattle. This fact and the demand for small high quality cuts and the increased cost of producing beef in general have fostered a rapid growth of the baby beef industry. An additional advantage is that markets for baby beefs have been very stable during the past ten years. Baby



The illustration shows a prime baby beef. Note his depth, thickness, quality and finish. This animal is a cross bred—Hereford and Short-horn.

beefers may be described as well fattened, finished animals, weighing from 900 to 1,200 pounds and marketed when between fourteen and twenty months old.

The young heifers sell as well as the steers, and the returns from the money invested in the production of such cattle come quicker. On the other hand, it takes more experience to succeed with baby beefs than with mature cattle, a better grade of stock is required, and farm roughage cannot be substituted for grain to the same extent.

In a new publication of the United States department of agriculture, devoted to this subject, Farmers' Bulletin 811, it is pointed out that the first necessity for the production of baby beef is a herd that has at least a fair amount of beef blood. The cows need not be pure breeds, but they should have at least two or three crosses of such blood in them. A preponderance of dairy blood will not give profitable results. The cows should, however,



This pair of calves illustrates the type approved by the producers of baby beef. They have been kept growing and have not been allowed to lose their milk bloom.

produce enough milk to keep the calves well and growing without much additional feed.

A good bull will do much to offset defects in the cow herd. A good beef form and a strong tendency toward earliness of maturity are essentials. The owner's success, in fact, depends to a great extent upon the bull's ability to transmit the latter characteristic to his offspring. Money spent in acquiring a bull that will do this is likely to prove a good investment, for the whole baby beef industry depends upon speed in finishing the animals for market.

A herd at least large enough to produce a carload of calves a year is recommended in the bulletin already mentioned. Shipping in carload lots is usually the only economical way of getting stock to market, from twenty to twenty-seven baby beefs constituting a carload. Some allowance must of course be made for loss and for calves that are not suited for treatment as baby beef. Since a well matured bull can easily take care of fifty or sixty cows, the bull charge per calf also will be greater when the breeding herd is small. On the other hand, great care must be taken not to crowd the pastures. Good blue grass or clover should carry from fifty to a hundred cows on a hundred acres; other pastures from fifty to as low as five. The amount of available roughage is another important factor in determining the size of the breeding herd. Roughage should form the basal portion of the ration for the cows. It cannot be bought with profit at the prevailing prices, and no more cows should be kept, therefore, than the farmer can feed with home grown roughage.

HOW

To Deal With the Clothes Moth

At this season of the year the tiny, yellowish moth which is seen occasionally flitting about the light at night is an indication to the housekeeper that clothes moths are beginning their work of destruction. In other words, egg laying by these little moths is now under way, and within a month the eating of woodeens and furs by the tiny caterpillars coming from these eggs may be anticipated.

The moths which are thus attracted to the lamps at night or fly away from garments or portieres when these are handled do not themselves eat anything and could not eat if they wanted to, as they have no biting or chewing mouth parts. The destruction, as every housekeeper knows, is occasioned entirely by the tiny larvae working underneath scanty webs or in the little cases made from particles of the garments on which they feed, webbed together by a whitish silk.

As early as possible in the season all woodeens, furs, etc., the use of which can be dispensed with should be put away in safe storage for the summer. Before being packed away such articles should be thoroughly brushed and beaten and if possible exposed to the strong sunlight for several hours out of doors. The brushing is very important in order to remove the eggs or young larvae which may have escaped notice. Articles so cleaned and summed should then be put away in mothproof containers. Materials which cannot be thus put away should be given the same thorough cleaning and reinspection during the summer, preferably every two weeks. In no case should such examinations be at intervals of greater than three weeks or a month.

Woolen clothing, furs, etc., may be packed away safely for the summer by inclosing them in several wrappings of paper or in well made bags of cotton or linen cloth or in paper sacks, which can be tied or otherwise securely fastened to prevent ingress of the moths. In these packages can be placed such repellents as tobacco dust, camphor, naphthalene cones or balls, cedar chips, etc. The odors of these substances are disagreeable to the parent moths and act as a repellent, but they will not kill eggs or larvae which may be inclosed in the packages; hence the necessity of the thoroughgoing cleaning and airing prior to packing away. The same precautions are needed with cedar chests and wardrobes.

The best means of protection from clothes moths and a method now available in all larger towns are the refrigerating rooms provided for that purpose in practically all storage warehouses, and the adoption of this method is strongly recommended.

Rugs or carpets put away for the summer should be first thoroughly cleaned on both sides and beaten and then wrapped up in tight rolls protected by wrapping with tar paper. The additional covering or baling with burlap is not necessary except where the rolls or bales are to be transported or will require considerable handling.

DRYING VEGETABLES.

How to Preserve Them Successfully by a New Method.

Mrs. H. B. Fullerton and Mrs. Nellie F. Snyder, two experts on canning and preserving, have prepared the following formula for drying fruits, vegetables and other food products:

Begin the temperature for small fruits and corn low, at 100, and gradually increase to 175, being careful not to burn. For all other fruits and vegetables start at 175, work downward and close at 100.

In average climates eight to twelve hours will be required, but where the moisture is great or much dampness prevails a longer time will be required for drying. Usually it takes from eight to ten hours to dry perfectly. Then the products should be thrown together, away from the heat, and stirred occasionally to go through a sweat, so to speak, and then placed in paper cartons and kept in a dry place.

Here are directions for caring for incubators:

After the hatching season is over for chickens do not let incubators remain idle, but make extra trays, have the doors partly open and use them as dryers.

Sun drying can be done in the old fashioned way, but will take from three to five days longer in ordinary climates near the water. During the close of the last period stir and let go through sweating.

How to Get Rid of Troublesome Rose Insects Easily.

The rose slug in the dry state is shiny black, about a fifth of an inch in length, usually found on the under side of the leaves or flying from bush to bush. About the 1st of June the first young slugs hatch and increase during the month. They are pale green, almost transparent and feed on the leaves, which look as if they had been burned. Dry slaked lime scattered over the leaves while they are wet with dew is said to be effective. Syringing the plants daily for eight days with fish oil soap (one pound dissolved in eight gallons of water) when the flies first appear will keep most of them away.

The rose chafer or rose hng is a small beetle with a slender body tapering at both ends, about three-eighths of an inch in length, covered with a yellow ashen down. They usually appear the middle of June and are troublesome from four to six weeks. They should be destroyed by shaking them off into a pan of kerosene oil.

POULTRY PICKINGS.

Cracked and fissured perches harbor lice. Have only sound lumber in your perches. Feed your fowls liberally. Give them a variety of whole-some food. Dry feeding of baby chicks is the only way. Bran is as cheap a food as can be used for the mash. Feed the chicks sparingly the first ten days. They are apt to eat more than they have any business to do. Water should be given to the youngsters from the start. Baby chicks soon learn to scratch. There is no better medicine for them.

PROFIT IN POULTRY.

Farm Flocks Can Be Increased Without Much Added Expense.

Increased attention given to the poultry industry will prove one of the country's greatest defenses against food shortage, declare the poultrymen at Iowa State college. Poultry can be kept profitably on practically every farm and on many town and city lots, they say. They can be more quickly increased than any other important class of farm animals without increased use of valuable foodstuffs, for they utilize wastes.

Adding a hundred hens to every farm flock would involve no extra labor and would be a profitable move for every farmer. Then the adoption of better poultry practices with flocks on hand will tremendously increase the country's supply of poultry products and the profits of those who adopt them. Early hatched stock will undoubtedly lay more eggs next winter than late hatched, for well matured pullets make the best layers. These eggs will probably bring the highest price ever realized. But good feed and care will do much to overcome the handicap of late hatching.

Poultry parasites are costly guests. To oust the chicken mite whitewash



The Silver Gray Dorking is one of the oldest breeds of fowls. While extensively bred in England, it was not so popular in America until recent years. The Dorking is a fine table fowl, and the hens lay large white eggs. The bird pictured is a Silver Gray Dorking cock.

the poultry house. If necessary, apply crude oil to the roosts or a stream of boiling salt water to nests and other fixtures. To rid hens of lice apply to the abdomen and sides of the body under the wings of each mature fowl a pea sized amount of mixture of equal parts blue ointment and vasoline. To treat scaly leg dip legs and toes of fowls in a mixture of equal parts of sweet oil and kerosene.

A tremendous loss among young chicks can be avoided by following the homely suggestion of keeping them from getting chilled, overheated or crowded and by feeding a palatable, clean, well balanced ration in limited quantities only for the first few days. Infertile eggs must be tested from the incubator or from under hens. Skim-milk and buttermilk are the greatest known preventives of bowel trouble and insure good, healthy growth.

Better care of eggs produced on Iowa farms to prevent the present preventable annual loss would mean an increase in the nation's egg crop greater than the average yearly production in each of half the states of the country. "Swat the rooster," provide plenty of clean nests, gather eggs twice each day or oftener during warm weather and once a day at other times, keep them in a cool, dry, clean place and market them often without washing, is all good, common sense advice, which will turn the trick.

Late Hatched Chicks.

Although the hatching season proper should be considered at an end by May 1, it may be feasible in some sections of the northern and northwestern part of this country to continue hatching until July. Chicks hatched at that time, with proper feed and management, will frequently begin laying in January of the following year. The maturity of fowls hatched late can be greatly increased if the mother hens are confined until the chicks are weaned. In this way feed that is furnished the chicks produces growth instead of energy to follow the mother.

Poultry Cleanliness.

The poultry house should be clean and sanitary, and the fowls free from insect pests, thereby preventing disease and mortality. It is estimated that nearly \$9,000,000 worth of poultry is lost each year through disease alone.

AMERICA TO HER ALLIES

I send my men in khaki With singing on their lips— My engineers and artisans, My captains and their aids, But yet another sending Shall greet your lifted glance, When the eagles of America Are on the wing to France.

My fierce white eagles, They shall gather in their might, In hundreds and in thousands They shall circle for the flight With wings that bear the lightning, With eyes that pierce the night.

My soldiers and my sailors Shall prove their wrath and will, My engineers and artisans Shall serve you of their skill, But yet a greater service The four winds shall advance, When the eagles of America Are on the wing to France.

My fierce, white eagles, They shall gather for the feast, Like a swift cloud of judgment They shall turn them to the east, And God shall steel their talons For rending of the beast.

—By Theodore Garrison of the Vigilantes.

TRICKS OF THE TRENCHES WHICH SAVE THOUSANDS

Expert Tells How Fake Orders, Dummy Soldiers and Feints Fool the Enemy.

There is an old saying that there are tricks in all trades. While arms can scarcely be called a trade, it has, according to Captain Leslie Vickers, author of "Fighting For the Trenches," innumerable tricks of its own, which have been responsible for the saving of thousands of lives. Captain Vickers outlines them in the thirteenth chapter of his little manual, that headed "Tricks For the Trenches."

"One of the best uses is to let the enemy get hold of fake orders. These can be placed on bodies immediately after an action, and there will be a good chance of the enemy accepting them as genuine.

"Making elaborate preparations for an attack in one spot and then actually attacking from another point when his reserves have been drawn to the first point also used to work well.

"In the trenches it was sometimes necessary to move about the few men that we had and to keep them firing, first in one place and then in another, to convey the impression that we were in considerable force.

"Fuses laid to be adopted to discover snipers. On one occasion I needed to find a sniper who had just killed three of my men and was such an excellent shot that he broke my periscope. For this purpose I made a dummy man out of sandbags and had a soldier put him cautiously above the parapet (head only) while I observed from a neighboring bay. I detected him from the dust that his bullet raised from his parapet, and a few well aimed artillery shots put him and his loophole out of business. My poor dummy was badly wounded in the process.

"The Turks in Gallipoli used to paint some of their snipers a green color and send them between the lines among the small bushes.

"A pretended retreat will sometimes lure the enemy from his trenches to destruction.

"Sending out patrols in one section to draw fire while careful reconnaissance work is being done at another spot will sometimes find him off guard.

"In short, the whole business is to 'get the enemy's goat.' Keep him guessing. Wear him down with worrying. Break his nerve and spoil his sleep, that his physical resistance may be weakened. On the other hand, learn to estimate the intention of the enemy. Do not underestimate him. In all cases and under all circumstances follow out the excellent motto of the boy scouts—'Be Prepared.'"

ARMY ADMITS "BANTAMS."

Ranks Opened to Men Five Feet One Inch Tall and Weighing 110 Pounds.

Small men make as good soldiers as big men in the revised opinion of the war department, which has instructed recruiting stations to open the ranks of the regular army to men who are not more than five feet one inch in height and weigh only 110 pounds.

The order was issued on the basis of a recommendation made by Surgeon General Gorgas, who advised that good men were being kept out by the minimum height and weight limit of five feet four inches and 120 pounds.

As a matter of fact, however, recruiting officers had been instructed not to enforce rigidly the height and weight minimum limits, and there are a considerable number now in the army who are below the five feet four requirement.

The new orders will have a wide effect in national guard recruiting and probably in selections for the national army. Regular army standards govern both services in a general way.

"TEAR GAS" TRAPS DESERTER.

French Soldier, Besieged in Home by Police, Ends Life.

Tear producing gas, such as is used on the battle front, was utilized by the Paris police to capture a deserter named Thoulon, who resisted them in his apartment in the Rue Andre del Sarte. Protected by a steel shield, a policeman braved the armed, recalcitrant, bored a hole in the door and inserted a tube for the gas. As soon as he realized the situation Thoulon shot himself. His wife, half suffocated, opened the door. Thoulon died soon after.

WHY

Gardens Should Be Frequently and Adequately Cultivated

"TICKLE the ground with the hoe," runs an old adage, "and you will make it laugh with the harvest."

That is only another way of saying that cultivation is necessary in order to make the garden grow, and cultivation reduced to its lowest terms means nothing more or less than the constant use of the hoe.

The average amateur supposes that the reason why he hoes the garden is to keep down the weeds. That, of course, is a necessary part of gardening, but every time the ground is stirred what is termed by farmers a "dust mulch" is created, which serves to lock the moisture into the ground.

Everybody knows that the oil in a lamp rises through the wick by reason of what is termed capillary action. The moisture rises through the soil in exactly the same way when the surface is packed hard, then being evaporated and lost in the air.

When the surface of the soil is kept loose this escape of the moisture is greatly retarded. It follows, therefore, that the most important time of all for cultivating the garden is as soon after a rain as the ground can be worked. It must not be hoed when sticky, but prompt cultivation will help to hold the water which has entered the ground.

It is also very important to cultivate frequently during a dry season, for the sun bakes the earth unless it is kept constantly stirred. A good hoeing in midsummer is often worth almost as much as a shower.

The time to start cultivation is the moment the plants begin to poke their heads through the ground. It is necessary to have air as well as water in the soil if the plants are to thrive, and this is accomplished when cultivation keeps the soil loose.

Of course it isn't necessary to use a hand hoe all the time. If the garden is a large one, a wheel hoe is almost a necessity, although much labor can be saved with a scuffle hoe if the soil is not heavy and full of stones.

Once a week is none too often to cultivate the garden all the season through, and the most successful gardeners will probably hoe the crops twice as often. The oftener this work is done the easier it becomes, for it is not at all hard to cultivate soil which is in good tilth, while ground which has become baked by the sun or packed by the rain is difficult to loosen up.

Cultivation, therefore, should be set down as one of the indispensable items of garden work, even though it may not sound quite so attractive as planting the seeds or harvesting the crops.

GROWING ASTERS.

How to Avoid the Blight of the Plant Bug.

The thurished plant bug is every bit as bad as he is painted, and the entomologists offer no help. The bugs are most active and most numerous in dry weather, when the plants are least able to withstand the infection which the bugs carry. This is "killing a man when he is down." They seldom work in shade, and asters grow well in shade that is not too dense. A young orchard gives about the right conditions. There is one grower who has had the asters in his pear orchard many years in succession. On another place the asters planted in the open ground last summer were ruined by plant bugs, but those in a garden enclosed by a tall hemlock hedge were due in spite of neglect and a hard clay soil. Corn has often been suggested as a shade for asters, but it has not been well tried out. At planting time we all think that this year may be one of the seasons when the bugs will not be troublesome. The earliest varieties of asters, if they escape stem rot, are out of the way before the bugs get bad. This is assuming that they are planted as soon as the ground will do the work in the spring. If well hardened in cold frames before setting out they will stand a hard frost. Some of the most profitable crops encountered either a snow-storm or frozen ground after planting out.

How the First Telegram Ever Sent Was Received.

We have been told that the first telegram to be sent over the wires was "What hath God wrought?" Now it comes to light that this was not the first message. The very first one was sent by one of the committee which was debating upon the proposal to string a telegraph wire from Baltimore to Washington. Mr. Morse, who wanted to end the discussion, strung a wire from the committee room to the top of the capitol, according to Popular Science Monthly. One of the committee, who was an opponent to President Tyler, wrote the words, "Tyler deserves to be hanged," and this was received by the man at the other end exactly the way it was written.

Why There Is the Ammonia Taint in Artificial Ice.

Artificial ice nearly always has the smell of ammonia, and yet it does not come in contact with the ammonia itself. This fact is explained by reason that water absorbs the ammonia vapor. Artificial ice is made by immersing a vessel of distilled water in brine, which is cooled by pipes containing evaporating ammonia. Not infrequently ammonia leaks through the joints of the pipes, and it is this vapor in the air that is caught and imprisoned by the distilled water as it freezes into blocks of ice.

DAIRYING AND SOIL CULTURE

KEEPING MILK SWEET.

Absolute Cleanliness and Quick Cooling Must Be Practiced.

Milk is a food product and must be cared for as such. Its value as food is very largely dependent upon the care it receives after it is drawn from the cow, says the Kansas Farmer. The cow may be depended upon to do her share in helping out on the world's food supply, but the care and preservation of milk are as essential as its production. It is valueless, both to the producer and the consumer, if it sours before it can be used.

To make milk safe it is necessary to prevent disease germs from getting into it; therefore the cows should be kept healthy. It is also important that the men who work with the cows be healthy and that pure water from a protected well or spring be used. Further precautions are the use of clean utensils, keeping the cows clean and using partly covered pails in milking.

Keeping milk sweet is entirely a matter of cleanliness and temperature regulation. Cows free from manure and dirt, especially in the region of the udder and teats; utensils that are carefully cleansed, scalded or dried and careful protection of the milk from flies and dirt after production will prevent the entrance of bacteria into milk.

The milk sours as a result of the rapid increase and development of the bacteria which get into it in the process of handling. It is impossible to prevent some of these organisms from getting into milk. Bacteria cannot reproduce fast enough to sour milk in twenty-four hours if it is kept below a temperature of 55 degrees F. Therefore milk should be cooled as soon after production as possible. The easiest and most practical plan of cooling is to sink the cans to the level of the milk in a tub or running spring of cold water and to stir the milk frequently for five or ten minutes until cool. It should be held at or below 55 degrees F. if possible until used. The same methods are effective in keeping cream. It is impossible to make good butter from poor cream.

The essentials for keeping up the quality of milk and cream might be summed up as follows: Healthy cows and men, clean cows and men, clean cans and pails, covered milking pails and finally cooling the milk or cream to the temperature of cold well water within an hour after it is drawn and holding it at as low a temperature as possible until delivered.

FEED FOR DAIRY COWS.

Silo the Best and Cheapest Method of Handling Corn.

Every farmer who keeps milk cows should have a silo.

The feed question is the most serious problem that dairymen and farmers will have to face this year. With feeds steadily increasing in price every effort should be made to preserve all the home grown feeds possible.

The silo offers the best possible means of furnishing a succulent and palatable feed for the cows during the winter season. Milk cows will produce more milk when receiving silage than they will on dry feed. When corn or Kaffir is put into the silo instead of harvesting it in the ordinary way a great saving of feed is effected. When corn is put into the silo in place of being handled in the usual way a saving of 30 to 50 per cent is realized.

The principal requirement of a silo is that it be airtight at the bottom and sides. Any material that will fulfill this requirement will keep silage. The cheapest and most practical type to build is the pit silo in regions where water would not interfere within the first twenty-five or thirty feet from the surface. This type of silo is built on the same plan as the ordinary cistern. In many places in this state the walls of the pit silo can be built by simply plastering the walls with a coating of cement.

Farmers in Demand.

So short are the food stocks in Europe that if the war were to end this summer it would be a year or more before the shortage could be made up and conditions brought back to those where demands for American food supplies were normal. In other words, the farmers and food producers of the United States, so far as can be discerned here, may reasonably expect heavy demands for foodstuffs for export this year, whether the war goes on or not. They may expect it next year even if peace comes. And if the war goes on indefinitely there will be a demand for more than this country can produce.—Farm and Fireside.

Mineral Mixtures For Hogs.

Mineral matter kept before hogs at all times reduces their desire to root. No mixture is better than the following: Air slaked lime, two pounds; slaked coal, 100 pounds; salt, two pounds; epsom salts, one pound; copperas, two pounds. The last is dissolved in boiling water and poured over the other articles after they have been well mixed.

Mulching Celery.

Mulching celery is thoroughly practical. Four or five inches of fresh horse manure applied soon after the plants have been set will conserve the soil moisture and prevent weed growth and feed the plants. The mulching system is a success where other plans fail.

Mid-Summer Clearance

Ladies' White Wash Skirts

Ladies Sport Stripe Wash Skirts; \$1.50 values **\$1.25**

Men's Suits

You will find great values in this department.

\$18.00 values **\$15.00**

\$15.00 values **\$13.50**

\$12.50 values **\$9.98**

Men's Trousers

\$2.50 value Blue Serge; sale price **\$2.00**

\$3.00 values, gray mixture; sale price **\$2.50**

Kahki, \$1.50 values; sale price **\$1.16**

Men's Overalls **73c**

Ladies' Sport Skirts

\$2.00 values **\$1.48**

\$1.75 values **\$1.39**

\$1.50 values **98c**

These are just a few of the bargains you will find in this store during Chattanooga.

Ladies' Shoes

Ladies' High-top Kid Boot; sale price **\$4.50**

Ladies' White Boot; sale price **\$3.00**

Ladies' White Slipper; sale price **\$1.75**

Ladies' White Sport Slipper; sale price **\$2.00**

Ladies' Kid Pump; sale price **\$4.50**

Men's Shoes

Outing Bats **\$1.50**

Gun Metal; button and lace **\$2.50**

Heavy Work Shoes **\$3.00**

Gun Metal; English **\$3.50**

Ladies' Tub Dresses

They wash and hold their color; long and short sleeves; of all colors and stripes; \$1.25 to **98c**

Ladies' Silk Hose

50c value, Ladies' Silk Hose **35c**

65c value, Ladies' Silk Hose **50c**

Ladies' Summer Wash Skirts

Of the newest Sport Stripes and Checks; \$1.50 to **98c**

Women's Summerweight Underwear

75c Women's Union Suits; lace trimmed umbrella style; also cuff knee; 75c value **50c**

Gowns from \$1.00 to **50c**

Skirts from \$1.25 to **50c**

Union Suits, knitwear, from \$1.00 to **50c**

Separate pieces, knitwear, from 50c to **25c**

Ladies' House Dresses **98c**

Bungalow Aprons, 65c values; sale price **48c**

One lot Men's Felt and Straw Hats; \$1.50 values **98c**

GOLDEN RULE STORE

Prompt Delivery

Cumberland Telephone

CLOVERPORT, KY.

BRECKINRIDGE-BANK OF CLOVERPORT

A. B. SKILLMAN, President

PAUL LEWIS, Cashier

THE BANK OF SECURITY—SERVICE—CONTENTMENT.

WE ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN

3 Per Cent Paid on Time Deposits

A HEAVY BURDEN

A Bad Back Makes Life Miserable For Many Cloverport People.

A bad back is a heavy burden, a burden at night when bedtime comes, just as bothersome in the morning, over try Doan's Kidney Pills for it? know they are for kidney backache and for other kidney ills? If you don't, some Cloverport people do.

Read a case of it:

Mrs. Charles H. May, School House Hill, Cloverport, says: "Two years ago, I was suffering with kidney trouble. My back was in terrible shape. Often I couldn't keep up as it pained me so severely. It was almost impossible for me to bend over or lift anything. My kidneys were out of order and I was always tired and languid. Doctor after doctor failed to help me and finally I thought I would try Doan's Kidney Pills as I had seen them so highly recommended in the home papers. I used about nine boxes and they completely cured me. I gladly advise anyone to get a few boxes of them at Wedding's Drug Store, if troubled in that way."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that cured Mrs. May. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo N. Y.

A WIFE.

A wife is a gift bestowed upon man to reconcile him to the loss of paradise.—Goethe.

No man can either live pleasantly or die righteously without a wife.—Richter.

Use News Want Ad Liners and Get Somewhere

One Cent Per Word—They are Like the Sun, Up Early—Commanding Everybody's Attention—Phone 46

HARDINSBURG

Mrs. Saxon Dotschke has returned to her home in Louisville after a visit to her parents.

Mrs. M. D. Bard is in Louisville the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson.

Miss Annie Lee Bishop has gone for a six weeks visit with relatives in Louisville, Chicago, and Fairbault, Minn.

Miss Lula and Lillian May, of Owensboro, are the guests of Mrs. Andrew Elder.

Messrs. Louis and Sherman Hardaway, of Guston, have returned to their home after visit to Guy Elder.

Garret Veessels and sister, Miss Martha Veessels, of Rhodelia, have been the guests of Miss Laurine Sheeran.

Miss Katie Jarboe, of Kirk, spent last week with Miss Agnes Jarboe.

Mr. Howard Hook, Misses Agnes Board and Lillian Beard of Elizabeth town, motored down from Louisville last Friday for a short visit.

Misses Exie and Lillian Lewis are the guests of relatives in Meade county.

Mr. and Mrs. Z. C. Hendrick are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a boy, Friday July twentieth. His name is Z. C. Hendrick Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. John Akers are at home from a visit with relatives in Webster and Irvington.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hensley have

gone to Potosky, Mich., for the remainder of the summer.

Misses Mildred Murray and Elona Robertson, of Glen Dean, spent last week with Miss Pauline Moorman.

Mr. Lewis Kincheloe, of Wheeling W. Va., has joined Mrs. Kincheloe here for a visit to Dr. A. M. Kincheloe and family.

Sister Joseph Aloysius and Mary Winfrey, of Nazareth, (Misses Julia and Frankie Coomes) arrived last Friday for a visit to their brother, Mr. William Coomes, and sister, Miss Joanna Coomes.

Misses Maud and Marcella Brown, after a two weeks' visit to their parents, have returned to Richmond, Ind.

Dr. and Mrs. Allen Kincheloe, of Stanley, have been the guests of Dr. A. M. Kincheloe and family.

Mrs. C. B. Miller of Eddyville, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Zeno Hendrick.

Miss Eloise Hook got her arm broken last Friday.

Miss Bettie Pile has returned home in Custer after a visit to Miss Louise Taylor.

Miss Nannie Kincheloe has returned from a stay in Louisville.

Report comes from Hendersonville, N. C., that Dr. W. A. Walker is improving each day.

Mrs. Virgie McGee, of Irvington, has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Hattie Ditto.

Mrs. Mary C. Heston spent Saturday in Irvington the guest of her daughter, Mrs. J. C. Payne and Mr. Payne.

Mr. Ditto is the guest of his mother,

Are You Insured Against

Tornado?

If a windstorm should visit Breckinridge county, would you collect from a reliable Insurance Company for your damaged property? Think of your damage had you lived in New Albany, Indiana, last Friday!

Paul Compton,
Hardinsburg, Ky.

Fire, Tornado and all classes of Insurance

Mrs. Hattie Ditto.

Mrs. Harry Norton and children, of Kirk, were the guests last week of her aunt, Mrs. Hiram Phelps.

Mrs. Mattie Teaff and children have gone to Leitchfield for a visit with her sister Mrs. Tom Rhodes.